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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911.

# The Week

pate the feeling of "many good men" the rank of captain. that he had made "improper" or "revotion for the courts. He would do no a moral in relation to the proposal to thing to hurt their "usefulness" or "dig- abolish the insanity plea. After a denity." Hence, he announces, he is cent and orderly trial, occupying nine against the "recall" of judges. And, in- days, the jury found the woman guilty deed, his speech at Phænix on Monday of murder in the second degree, rejectwas nearly as strong against this meas- ing the plea of insanity which had been Thus far the discussion is largely aca- condition of the woman would have tical shape in the extra session of Con- tion that she had not been found in sylvania. gress when Arizona again knocks for sane and committed to an asylum, she admission as a State.

perience have expressed the wish that with the condemned woman, or an ac-ladvent of President Lowell the elective

Texas-by which they meant simply that the evidence that was permitted to they hoped for the establishment of a reach the jury. In either event, the redivisional camp in which general officers sult would have been demoralizing. Mr. Roosevelt has now brought to a could be trained in the handling of large close his series of articles in the Out- bodies of men. Under our system, since The first step in the reorganization of look on the New Nationalism and the the passing of the civil war veterans, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania judiciary. The most notable thing colonels have become generals who had has been successfully taken under the about them is that nobody has found never even drilled an entire regiment, leadership of Vance C. McCormick, the them notable. They have neither been much less a brigade. In the Continental former Mayor of Harrisburg. At the quoted nor commented upon in the press, services an officer is not promoted un-meeting last week of the reorganizaso far as we have seen, and may be said til he has demonstrated on the drill-tion committee of seven, by a four to to have fallen like a snow-flake on the ground that he can satisfactorily handle three vote, James M. Guffey was removstream, a moment white then gone for- the larger unit to which his advance- ed as National Committeeman and Arever. This is, no doubt, a sign of popu. ment would carry. If he is a general thur G. Dewalt as State Chairman. lar fickleness and shows how easily a and blunders during the manœuvres, his Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer was man who drops the Big Stick is himself retirement is immediate. Some years chosen to take Guffey's place, and exdropped by the public. But it is a good ago an effort was made to examine offi- Mayor George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, deal of a pity, none the less, for in cers more practically at Forts Leaven- whose excellent administration of that these articles Mr. Roosevelt has written worth and Riley before promoting them city is still remembered, became State with more moderation and good sense than was the case previously, but the Chairman. Of course, the Old Guard is than he has accustomed us to expect exigencies of the service have interfered highly indignant. One of its spokesmen from him. His main object has been, a good deal, and, moreover, no officer is burst out with, "You are trying to cruas he intimates, to endeavor to dissi- examined for promotion who is above cify people," to which the natural retort

would have been tried before a jury re-

the troops might never come back from quittal obviously flying in the face of

was that, under the leadership of Guffey and Dewalt, "the party has been lutionary" attacks upon the Supreme The conviction and sentence at Al. crucified," losing 325,000 votes it ought Court; and he closes with hearty ex- bany of a woman who had killed her to have had at the last election because pressions of regard and even venera- five-year-old son may well serve to point of mismanagement and a total lack of popular confidence in the Guffey kind of politics. The Pennsylvania Old Guard is talking of legal procedure to prevent the reorganization that everybody sees must come unless the Democratic party is to be smashed and a new ure as was Mr. Wickersham's at Cleve-set up for her; and the judge sentenced one arise to take its place. The present land. The reasons advanced by both her to imprisonment at hard labor for situation is absolutely intolerable, but were much the same. It is true that not less than twenty years. What would with men like McCormick, Guthrie, and Mr. Roosevelt is for letting Arizona be the effect upon the public mind of Palmer leading, the prospects are that have her way, even if it be foolish, while such a sentence if the law had prohib- there will be a thoroughgoing reorgan-Mr. Wickersham would apparently fa- ited the making of that plea? It is ization. New York Democrats who have vor keeping her out of the Union until doubtless true that under the changed seen the rehabilitation of their party she made a less freakish Constitution. law an inquiry as to the present mental blocked by the Governor's weakness can at least comfort themselves by watching demic, but the matter may take prac- been provided for; but on the supposi- the gains made in New Jersey and Penn-

In an address at Harvard last Monday quired to pass judgment upon her act Dr. Eliot showed that a big man will The report that the War Department without being permitted to make allow- admit a point made against himself. Dr. is taking advantage of the mobilization ance for the possibility that she was Eliot's subject was Diversity in Family, in Texas to work out a plan for a reor- mentally irresponsible when she com- College, and State. Let it be recalled ganization of the stations of the army, mitted the act, or to hear any evidence that the former president of Harvard with a view to assembling it permanent- bearing on that question. Manifestly, has been the best known exponent of ly in larger units, is by no means sur- the consequence would have been either one form of collegiate diversity that prising. From the beginning of the a conviction which would arouse a vast goes under the name of the elective movement some officers of rank and ex- amount of not unreasonable sympathy system. Let it be recalled that with the system has come under heavy fire. Did book in question and also the principle arrival would be like a veritable sea-Dr. Eliot make an opportunity to de- that a full professor may select his breeze in the top-floor bedroom of a fend his own views on the subject? Did own text-books, and the faculty has also board-walk hotel on a night in August. he resort to the ambiguous mixture of upheld their colleague in some vigorous Not that he would fail to find friends praise and censure with which another resolutions. There can be but one out in the Senate right from the start. The ex-President has been making difficult come to such a contest. Freedom to mind's eye calls up, for instance, a the path of another President? This is read and think and to use such sources pleasant picture of Col. Cody "swapwhat Dr. Eliot had to say:

scholar. The amount of time required to attain possible marks was not nearly as doors. much as required now, yet such scholars as Emerson, Lowell, and Norton were produced, for the reason that they gave onetenth of their time to the prescribed course made in the sentencing of a Hungarian are really unbounded. an' nine-tenths to the study of what they miner in Pennsylvania nearly twenty liked. The prescribed course has no tendency to produce a uniform grist, and it years ago for a murder which it is now is a mercy that it does not.

courage and a high degree of intellectof circumstantial evidence as such, and ment declares that Germany is ready to tual honesty are the prerequisites.

book must go on the South's Index Ex- comment would be vain. purgatorius as surely as any book at-South, and we cannot believe that the fine, free, wild Constitution like the one mining the outcome as are those blindsober common sense of Virginia will Arizona has just adopted would most er forces upon whose existence the permit it to be muzzled by irresponsi- properly be represented by so notable necessitarians predicate the futility of ble public clamor, or that the intelligent an exponent of the fine, free, venture- all endeavors to mould the destiny of South wishes to lay down the princi- some life of the open. The effect of Col. nations by appeals to reason or moral ple that its children can read only such Cody's presence upon the Senate itself sense. histories as commend themselves wholly could not help being of the very best. to those who hold one preconceived idea The insurgents have done something to Never did a St. Patrick's Day dawn or another. The trustees have sustain- agitate the rather torpid atmosphere of with such solid ground for hope of ed the professor who prescribed the text- that solemn chamber, but Buffalo Bill's Home Rule for Ireland, or such cordial

as he deems best are essential to every ping" stories with Mr. Root, one telling At one time Harvard had a prescribed professor. If this principle cannot be how easy it is to shoot glass balls course, yet it did not produce a uniform sustained Roanoke should close its from horseback, and the other telling

Pope's; and if Roanoke does not abol- be United States Senator from Arizona acts and words of particular individuals ish its use, there are those who say is primarily justified by the fact that if and organs of opinion. The deliberate that it will suffer severely. This we can Buffalo Bill is not elected, some mil- and determined opposing of the idea of hardly believe. Roanoke College has lionaire mine-owner of the Guggenheim manifest destiny, in such a situation as long held an honorable position in Vir- type will be. That, however, is only that which was brewing between the ginia and performed a useful service, a negative consideration. Affirmatively, two great Germanic peoples of Europe, It has hosts of good friends North and it may be argued that a State with a is just as truly one of the forces deter-

how easy it is to prove that the best way of retiring a man from public life Regarding the tragic error that was is to vote for him. But the possibilities

Not the least remarkable circumshown he never committed, it is worth stance connected with Sir Edward Grey's If anybody thinks that it is easy to while to note that his conviction was speech in favor of international arbitrastand up in public and say pleasant not due to circumstantial evidence. The tion and against the mad competition things in behalf of a policy that sharply wrong man was sworn to by professed in armaments is the friendly reception differs from one's own, he should be in- eye-witnesses. There is no difference it has met with in Germany. When a vited to try it. A high degree of moral whatever between the evidential value semi-official note of the German Governso-called direct evidence as such; it is join in an agreement which may tend all a matter of the convincing character to overcome English popular mistrust, The old battle for freedom of speech of the particular evidence in the particu- and when the speech of the British Forand thought is on in a sturdy and valu- lar case in hand. Another reflection that eign Secretary that calls forth this reable Southern institution, Roanoke Col- is worth making is that in all proba- sponse was itself the strongest kind of lege. For some years past it has been bility, in this poor man's case, there was evidence that that mistrust has been using Elson's "History of the United not enough care taken in the trial that rapidly subsiding, things are in a very States," which, after picturing the bright the case be thoroughly proved in sub-different position from that in which side of slavery, speaks of the dark one, stance; it is doubtless a natural cor- they stood quite recently. It begins to notably of the illicit relations existing relative of our preposterous magnifica- look as though the inflaming of the between masters and their slaves. It also tion of purely formal and factitious idea of a manifest-destiny war between describes the civil war as a "slave- points in some cases to attach less than England and Germany, which had been holders' rebellion." This fired the blood their natural weight to substantial going on with increasing intensity for of some loyal ex-Confederates and the points in others. As for the deeper hu-perhaps half a dozen years, reached its usual hue and cry is heard in the land. man elements in the story-the terrible acme about two years ago, and that There is no effort by the critics to as- sufferings of the poor man and his fam- since that time there has been a gradcertain by scientific inquiry whether ily, and the way in which he was sus- ual but steady return to a normal state the facts stated are true or not; no, the tained by his religious faith-upon these of mind. And it is well worth while to remark that this is a process which has not altogether taken care of itself. tacking the Catholic Church goes on the Col. William F. Cody's ambition to but has been dependent on the specific

words of confidence and good will to sian affairs persisted. When the work ed," says John Redmond, the chief of the Irish Parliamentary party; "we want peace with England: we want friendship with the English people: we want our proper place in the British Empire, and to bury fathoms deep in the ocean of oblivion and memory the wrongs, the miseries, and the oppressions of the past." And William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists. while reasserting his dissent from the policy of the Irish Parliamentary party, in that he wishes to disentangle the Irish movement from the interests of the Liberal party, has no word of bitterness toward the English. The wise course, he maintains, would be to keep Ireland out of British party quarrels of the Channel had not reached its present development.

None of the statesmen who are now at the head of affairs in the countries that go to make up the European political balance was in office when P. A. Stolypin was summoned in April, 1906, to the post of Minister of Interior and President of the Russian Ministerial Council. During these five years Campbell-Bannerman has been succeeded by Asquith, Von Bülow by Bethmann-Hollweg, Clemenceau by Briand and Monis, while Austria has witnessed the emergence of Von Aerenthal. If Stolypin, the veteran of them all, has occupied a less prominent position in the public eye, it is because Russia is still not quite Europe. Another reason is that Stolypin gave himself up entirely to the at present being discussed with a great confident that everything will work out great problems of domestic policy that deal of animation. The nation most right. If this account of the actual sitthe Revolution has left as a heritage. concerned is France, which of late has uation is correct, there may be mo-While the echoes of the great struggle fallen into misgivings as to the exact narchical plottings and even occasional were still to be caught, interest in Rus- value of her alliance with Russia or her outbreaks, but the republic will go on.

ward England on the part of Irish lead- of pacification was completed and the ers as the one just past. "The strug- work of legislation began, the outside gle between England and Ireland is end- world naturally lost interest. From time to time, it is true, vague rumors have reached us of a plan fathered by M. Stolypin for radically changing the economic status of some seventy-five million peasants, but economic revolutions have no dramatic appeal. At the present moment it is supposed that M. Stolypin has fallen because of fostering the old ruinous policy of aggression in the Far East. Yet his defeat cannot be called a victory for progress, since it is a personal defeat and apparently leaves unharmed the ministers who are just now engaged in strangling free thought in the Russian universities.

and bring about a settlement of the office almost exactly a year ago, it was exist-it was arrived at during the Home Rule problem "by general con- plain that the new Cabinet would resent, in the better spirit which is now main in power only as long as it pleased beginning to show itself in the Unionist Signor Giolitti, the retiring Premier party and among our Protestant coun. and leader of the Radical majority in trymen." That difficulties still remain the Chamber. A few days ago Giolitti before the goal of Home Rule is ac- decided to give the word, and Signor tually reached, it would be idle to deny; Luzzatti resigned. The extension of the but not only is the prospect now one of suffrage has been the principal quesapparent certainty in a not distant fu. tion before Parliament. The Ministry ture, but one that gives promise of a favored a bill that would establish manmore favorable working of the new or- hood suffrage and make voting compulder than could have been looked for at sory. To the second proposal the Rada time when good feeling on both sides icals and their Socialist allies have been opposed. The explanation has been advanced that, whereas universal suffrage would tend to increase the Radical strength in Parliament, compulsory voting, by sending to the polls the hunmight easily swing the Parliamentary balance in favor of the Moderates, if not, indeed, give rise to a powerful Church party. On that issue it would seem that Giolitti has decided to withdraw his benevolent support from the Cabinet. Signor Giolitti can be Premier again if he wants to; and possibly the veteran politician is not above the temptation to hold office during the coming celebration of the semi-centennial of Italian unity.

"understanding" with Great Britain. The latter arrangement, as the more informal of the two, naturally invites the greater amount of speculation. It was part of Unionist tactics in Great Britain to encourage the belief that the Liberal party was lukewarm to the French entente. This the Asquith Ministry has denied. New doubts, however, are bound to arise as the result of a question put and answered recently in the House of Commons. Sir Edward Grey was asked whether, during his term of office as Foreign Secretary, assurances had been extended to France that in certain "eventualities" British troops would cooperate with the French army. The answer was that no such promises had been extended. As a matter of fact, if some such understanding exists between the two governments-When the Luzzatti Ministry came into and the common belief is that it does presence of Lord Lansdowne in the Foreign Office, during the anxious days preceding the dismissal of Delcassé in 1905. In France, nevertheless, the statement of the Foreign Secretary is sure to give rise to new fears.

Rumors of an impending upset of the Portuguese Republic continue to crop up in the foreign dispatches, but do not appear to be borne out by inquirers on the spot, A special correspondent of the London Times has been writing of the condition of affairs in Portugal four months after the fall of the monarchy, and while he finds much to criticise, it is his judgment that "there can be no immediate question of a counter-revoludreds of thousands of Catholic electors, tion." The main reason he finds in the general satisfaction of the mass of the citizens with the new order of things. They are proud of their recently acquired political rights and very jealous for the good name of the republic. The provisional government has, indeed, been slow in settling the basis of suffrage and arranging for a general election, which was to have been held in February but is now set down for April; the announced liberty of the press and the right of free assembly are still rather aspirations than achievements; but the The vitality of the Triple Entente is people as a whole are contented and ere

CIVILIZATION GETTING FORWARD.

The deep impression made by Mr. Balfour's speech on arbitration in the House of Commons last Thursday was due partly to his personality and partly to his cause. His humane instincts and his philosophic looking before and after carried their own weight, while his position as leader of one of the great English parties lent double force to his words. When he rose to pledge his heartiest support to Sir Edward Grey In every effort the Government might make towards a treaty of universal arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, the cheers that broke out in the House were a tribute not so much to him for an act of political generosity as to the new era that seemed to be dawning. The actual debate was on the naval estimates: but it was felt that if a bond could be taken of fate against war between all English-speaking peoples, the voting of many millions for guns and armor would soon become a thing of the past.

Americans have a just title to pride in this English demonstration, because it was really in response to the advanced position taken by our own President. In this connection, it is a little surprising that Mr. Taft's words should have wakened a wider echo in England and on the Continent than in the United States. When he said in his speech at Washington a few weeks ago that he was ready to arbitrate every dispute that might arise between us and Great Britain, not even excepting questions of alleged "national honor," he was, of course, applauded at home, but his statement produced the most profound effect in Europe. There it has not ceased to be discussed to this day, and led to the questioning of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons. His full recognition of the leadership in international peace which President Taft had assumed, and the announced readiness of his Government to conclude a treaty with the United States covering every possible controversy, are gratifying sequels to the President's speech. The British Foreign Secretary stated last Thursday that Japan had been informed of the wishes and intentions of England in the matter of an arbitration treaty with America. The inference is plain that Japan could expect in a treaty of that kind no that civilization gets forward on a powreserves, on the part of her ally, respect- der-cart, but it gets forward more rap- the Postmaster-General: ing a possible embroilment of her own, idly and much more securely upon a The highest degree of effectiveness in the

would cease to afflict the nations.

One has only to go back in memory as far as 1896 and 1897 to perceive what an immense advance has been made since the time of the negotiation of President Cleveland's treaty of arbitration with England. That was a most enlightened measure, but its fate showed that it was almost too much so for its time. In the preliminary correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney, the great stumbling-block "questions affecting national honor." For a long time the English Foreign Minister insisted upon a clause refusing to submit to arbitration whatever, in the judgment of either country, "materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory." Mr. Olney criticised that proposal destructively, arguing that under it any and every arbitration could be declined. The qualifying words were finally dropped, but our Senate, as will be remembered, held the matter up for months and then insisted upon making amendments which virtually destroyed the instrument and led to its abandonment. Of course, there were many political reasons for such an attitude at that time which do not exist now in equal force. The "Irish vote," for example, could not to-day be so powerful a motive with American politicians as it was fifteen years ago in leading them to oppose everything which looked to a permanent good understanding with England. But in addition to that, there has been a marked change of ideas about the whole subject. Arbitration has ceased to appear an iridescent dream. have seen it take on living shape. The establishment of the Hague Tribunal. with the growing probability of a real international court for the judicial settlement of disputes between nations, has had the effect of introducing into many minds entirely new notions of what may be done in the world without appeal to the sword.

Lowell may have been right in saying

such as were made in the first Anglo- powerful civilized sentiment; and that Japanese alliance. If this lead could be Is what we have been seeing in the profollowed up, and a binding treaty of ar- cess of creation. One great advantage bitration with Japan made by the Unit- of such debates as that in the House ed States, the peace of the world would of Commons, and of such plans for the seem to be established beyond danger of laying of international quarrels as are a breach, and the military obsession now to the fore, is that they furnish a needed stimulus to the formation of a sound and forceful public opinion. Without it, as Lincoln said, statesmen can do nothing; with it, they can do anything. And the rulers of both the United States and England may now rest assured that a great body of intelligent and determined men and women will give them the strongest support in all measures to do away with resort to the last argument of kings.

#### A NECESSITY OF GOOD GOVERN-MENT.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, for the year ended June 30, 1910, which was made public a few days ago, is very brief; and the part that is of greatest significance and importance is comprised in eight little pages near its close. We do not remember ever to have seen within the same compass a presentation of the benefits, and indeed necessity, of the merit system so well calculated to make an impression on the minds of practical men.

We say "on the minds of practical men" because it is neither by insistence on abstract doctrine nor by an array of statistics that the impression is produced. The effect is rather incidental. In the first place, the commission quotes the recommendation made by President Taft that first, second, and third-class postmasters be included in the classified service: a change which would require legislative action by Congress. since these officers are new appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. President Taft gives the usual general reasons for this proposal-that it would take the postmasters out of politics, would relieve Congressmen of an unnecessary function, and would result in procuring greater efficiency and economy in the post offices. This, however, is natural enough, coming from President Taft, a longtime civil-service reformer; what is more striking is the following language quoted from the recent annual report of

conduct of this tremendous business establishment cannot be attained while the thousands of postmasters, on whose faithfulness so much depends, continue to be political appointees. The entire postal service should be taken out of politics. The recent order of the President classifying, on the recommendation of the department, all assistant postmasters, was an important step in the right direction. As a still more important reform, Presidential postmasters of all grades, from the first class to the third, should be placed in the classified service. This action, which is earnestly recommended, would unquestionably result in a still better standard of service. The policy the department has followed for several years of reappointing Presidential postmasters with exceptionally good records has shown in a striking way the advantage of having our post offices managed by experienced officers. The old practice of making frequent changes for political purposes had a most demoralizing effect, and resulted in unwarranted expenditures due to poor manage-

Thus does Mr. Hitchcock line up with a long series of practical politicians who, when confronted with the actual business problems of governmental administration, have testified as warmly to the vital necessity of the merit system as ever did the veriest doctrinaire who in ancient and now almost forgotten days was dubbed "snivel-service reformer" by the men who were in politics for what there is in it.

All along the line, there is a growing realization of the advantages of the merit system in the positions to which it has been applied, and of the need of extending it to other positions of like character in State and city governments, and even to the higher administrative posts, except such as involve questions of general policy. It is becoming the practice in the Department of Justice to appoint attorneys and assistant attorneys by promotion. And even the position of Assistant Attorney-General has in eight of the thirteen instances since the beginning of President Roosevelt's Administration been filled in the same way. As far back as 1896, Postmaster-General Wilson recommended that the four assistant postmastersgeneral be given permanency of tenure, pointing out in support of his recommendation that "the proper training of a bureau chief up to the point where he may have a vigorous grasp and accurate knowledge of his duties is a very in accordance with this policy the presters-general were promoted from classi- lightenment of mankind:

fied positions in the department and that the same is true of many other high officers in other departments specibeing anything like a reaction from the costs \$35 per capita? enactment.

built up the republic; it was a rank weed which rapidly overspread the rich soil of our American opportunities. To tenderer. check its growth, to keep it within as the end the task will be completely perfrom the victous system of spoils wherthe people.

#### THE TERRORISM OF FIGURES.

You have heard it was a billion-dollar Congress, and so it was. But do you know that it has given the best and most liberal government on earth at a cost of \$10 per fied in the report. So far from there capita, while New York city government

merit system, in the shape of favoring Having brought these two sums into special exemptions, the evidence all vividly dramatic opposition, our orator shows that there is a steadily growing might have proceeded, with equal force, recognition of its advantages, even in to show that while the cost of maintainoffices not included under it by any legal ing the municipal bath-houses in New York city is fifty thousand dollars a Alongside these tributes from the ex- year, the annual expenditure of the Imperience and the opinion of to-day it is perial Court at Peking is at least one interesting to note some citations of the hundred times that amount. He might judgment of great American worthies have laid insistence on the remarkable of the past. "The late mischievous law fact that the German Empire spends-a vacating every four years nearly all far greater amount on her standing the executive offices of the govern- army than the State of Florida does on ment," said Jefferson, "introduces a her militia. Who knows but that he principle of intrigue and corruption might have found time to expatiate on which will soon leaven the mass not only the curious discrepancy between the of Senators but of citizens." "I am for number of immigrants who entered Arstaying the further contagion of this gentina between the years 1900 and plague," said Webster. "The tendency 1910, and the number of miles Comhas been," said Clay, "to revive the mander Peary covered on the last day dark ages of feudalism and to render of his dash for the Pole? There are an officer a feudatory." The spoils sys- very few people in public life or out of tem was no integral part of American it who can resist the temptation to use institutions, it was abhorrent to the one row of figures instead of another, minds of the great men who created and on the same principle that Mr. Weller preferred "circumwented" to "circumscribed" because it was so much more

The remarkable attraction exercised narrow limits as possible, has been one by the science of numbers upon people of the great tasks of American patriot- who do not know how to use them, can ism in the past forty years. That in only be explained as a form of religious awe. And like religion, many who scoff formed no one can doubt who has con- are, at heart, subject to their spell. fidence that our democratic republic is We have a whole literature of cynical capable of the achievement of govern- epigram concerning the futility of stament as honest and efficient as has been tistics, and we go on using statistics developed out of the aristocratic tradi- whenever we want to be most imprestions of the Old World. But in the sive. The case is even more peculiar meanwhile every public interest suffers than that: we continue to cite figures en when we know that they create no ever it survives. To maintain it where impression whatsoever. The point has it can be got rid of is neglect of duty; already been made in these columns to restore it where it has been got rid that there is a good deal to be said for of is treason to the highest interests of the old type of college debate, which dealt with the comparative claims of Rome and Greece, Dickens and Thackeray, the fancy and the imagination, the A statesman who in the old dignified sword and the pen. To-day our underdays would have been described as a graduates discuss central banks and the former distinguished Representative at corporation tax. Is it at all certain that costly thing for the government." The Washington, but who in our own blither the complications of international ex-Civil Service Commission mentions that times goes under the terse appellative change are any more real to the underof "lame duck," recently contributed the graduate to-day than the meaning of ent first and second assistant postmas- following bit of information to the en- Roman civilization was thirty years ago? Put aside the undergraduate; take the

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General will read your columns of figures and at the worst an unscrupulous lot. of the United States is debating the respect them, and do what Mr. Bryan The simplest way of meeting the question of magazine-postage. His ar. or Mr. Roosevelt asks him to do. gument advances, step by step, to the following lyric outburst:

In 1910 the post office passed 15,250,000,000 pieces of mail: 282,000,000 were business letters of the government itself, 6.500,000 .-000 were letters which went through the first-class mail, 1,750,000,000 pieces were postal cards, 4,500,000,000 were magazines and periodicals, 2,500,000,000 were books and pamphlets, and 170,000,000 were packages weighing less than four pounds. The total cost of transporting and delivering all these was \$229,000,000.

And as the orator pauses for a reply, one can almost see people turn about in their seats and nod at each other and say: "How true." It would be a bold man, who, in the face of that vast surge of statistics, should venture to deny any conclusion the orator may have chosen to deduce-that magazines should pay more, or that women should have a vote. or that reciprocity with Canada is undesirable.

All great popular leaders, all great orators and preachers, all great pamphleteers and revolutionaries have recognized the fact that the only figures that THE HUMAN FACTOR IN MEDICINE. count with the average man are figures of speech. The average man will defer a doctor's dilemma other than the one but his heart will remain untouched. It consists in the accusation that doctors is a truth that we should like to see are a hideously reactionary and a reckmore frequently recognized and acted lessly radical class. How the two things upon by many of the sincere and able can be true at the same time it possimen who have given their lives to the bly needs a course in Shavian dialecproblems of social reform, To state that ties to understand. But there lies the 200,000 children in New York go to charge. Doctors, cries Mr. Shaw, (1) school insufficiently fed may not be as have always been among the last to moving as to give a detailed and graph- recognize new discoveries in the science le account of a few concrete instances. of health; they have been kicked for-The newspaper of to-day is filled with ward along the road of progress by the hundreds of thousands of everything. A boot of lay opinion. Doctors, cries Mr. hundred thousand dollars in diamond Chaw, (2) have lately taken to killing are lost. Three hundred thousand tol- us with lymphs and inoculations and lars in trust-funds are looted. Five hun- all the new-fangled bacteriological madred thousand Chinese in Manchuria chinery for which there is no justifi- at an entire class is the reverse of are perishing from plague and famine. cation in actual experience; they exper- the true explanation. If the surgeon Two hundred thousand dollars are paid iment in human lives with as little con- cuts off your leg when he shouldn't have by a Pittsburgh millionaire for an Eng- science as the chemist experiments in done so, any fair-minded man will adlish castle during the coronation seadead matter. This double-barrelled ac- mit that the chances are, not that the son. In this absolute welter of myriads cusation exemplifies the doctor's ancient surgeon is so far above ordinary human and millions the reader's mind loses all dilemma. The world counts only by re- weaknesses as not to care a snap whesense of distinction between profits and suits. When the doctor has failed to ther he cripples you or not, but that he plague deaths and the price of tiaras cure he is either criminally slow if he is so little above human weaknesses as and children in the glass factories and has been deliberate, or he is criminal- to have made a mistake. That again is cotton mills. Numbers have no mean-ly reckiess if he has decided to take a hoary commonplace that we choose to ing to the blase man in the street. He chances. In either case men have found overlook. When you place your body

of shoes for his hundred thousand dol- ble for wicked priests, medicine has had about the room is not apt to find much scrupulous physicians, philosophy has comfort in statistical values.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's comedy presents humbly to a row of digits and ciphers, which forms the subject of the play. It

adult business man or public official. ple, to the single flashing phrase. He tors are at the best a hardened lot and

charge is simply to deny the truth of it. That is why we must take issue There may be physicians who have with the new habit, a habit we have all grown hardened to the meaning of suffallen into, of stating human values in fering and death. But it is just as true terms of dollars and cents. It really that there are physicians for whom isn't very impressive to point out that these awesome facts have never lost every death from tuberculosis repre- their sting. There may be surgeons who sents a loss of \$50,000 to the commu- will cut off your leg with a rather small nity, or that every child over the age display of conscience. But there are of two has a capital value of twenty surgeons who leave at the operating thousand dollars. What every death table a goodly amount of their own nerfrom tuberculosis really means is the vous and mental energy. It is the old extinction of a human life, the blight- story of generalizing about a class to ing of living hopes, the closing of a hu- the injury of the individuals who comman account which is written in nights pose it. Since the beginning of time of despair and in aching hearts. What men have scoffed at those whom they every child over the age of two really have placed in authority over themmeans is an actual human life expand- selves. The priest, the physician, the ing to the possibilities of a Lincoln philosopher, the judge are the tradior a Florence Nightingale. The Irish tional meat for the satirist; and always longshoreman who ponders on the cost the priesthood has been made responsilars of animated capital scampering to bear the odium of unskilled or unbeen saddled with the follies of crackbrained philosophers, and the law has suffered at the hands of the unjust judge. This is so ancient a commonplace that it would not bear repeating to-day if it were not that the doctor's business at the present moment is under heavy fire. Every new triumph claimed for medicine elicits a denial of medicine's old triumphs, or a denial of medicine's claims in toto. While one part of the world is waiting for a tuberculosis lymph, another part denies the value of the diphtheria anti-toxin. While the surgeon is steadily ploughing his way into the innermost organs of our body. Mr. Shaw steps out and says that surgeons cut off people's legs because they really don't care whether people keep their legs or not.

Now this charge of inhumanity aimed will respond to the solitary vivid exam- the fundamental reason to be that doc- and your life in the surgeon's hands, you

sentially at one with Mr. Shaw.

petency. One is at liberty to believe tiresome output of mediocrity. allowances for even the very best of bound to go in making concessions to human fallibility constitutes the crux rise above his human limitations.

that there are very many bad doctors. That such a prize should be estab- very "wicked," but he should so like to The thing one must not do is to take lished by such a body is certainly not a see them spread into more proper nathe bad physician as the type. And the displeasing sign of the times. Follow- tions that he might mention. And if second thing one must do is to make ing the Nobel literary prize in empha- any one doubts whether the French can the good physicians. How far we are breadth of treatment, it witnesses to a how to appreciate poetic imaginings, let of the problem. In this country and man spirit. Man shall not live by real-this writer, all the réclame, it is imposabroad, courts have of late years held ism alone, or local color, or human doc-sible not to see how deeply the French the surgeons responsible in a few cases uments, or sex problems. The imag- were longing for a great national poet, where a surgical instrument or sponge inative touch must be there, the quick- and that they are as little content as the was left behind in the abdominal cavity. ening aspiration, or readers will, in the rest of mankind to go on always filling In France some of the most eminent end, turn away unsatisfied. What is their bellies with the husks that the surgeons have protested against such here involved is no mere question of lit- swine did eat. action by the courts, on the ground that erary form. Styles change in writing, There are evidences in plenty that an it saps the surgeon's confidence in him- and once gone by do not come again. informing spirit and a lifting idealism self. On the other hand, there is no No one would think of writing histori- in literature are as much in request toreason why a special attendant in the cal novels now in the literary manner day as ever. The very weariness with operating-room should not be charged of Scott. If an author were to-day to the other thing, which is so often obwith the duty of seeing that just such detect himself falling into any of the served, testifies to the thirst unslaked. mistakes do not happen. Here is ground literary artifices of Dickens-especially We have nothing scornful to say of the for debate, because the matter is one of his pumped pathos—he would be alarm-minutely analytic method of noveldetail. Courts and legislatures can com- ed, or would laugh in his own face. The writing, separating out its heaps of pel the physician to master his art be-oratorical and sometimes almost pom-fact; but one keeps on asking for the fore he begins to practise it; but no pous style of Hugo, no writer would spark of imagination struck out in the court or legislature can force him to now think of trying to imitate. But it dead matter. There is no objection in is not proposed to revive the methods itself to the kind of literary artistry of the novelists we have just mention- that turns a blaze of light upon a few A SIGNIFICANT LITERARY PRIZE. ed; it is, rather, their large range, their small fixed points in human character; At the meeting of the French Acad-dealing with life in broad sections, but one catches himself turning away emy on March 2, it was decided to found their appeal to the imagination of their from all the matter-of-fact glare to look a new "Grand Prix" in literature. Its readers-in a word, their idealism- for a gleam of that light which never amount is \$2,000, and it is to be con- which it is hoped may be re-incarnated was on land or sea. It is the writer of

do not, and cannot, demand a guarantee book which has been published within. To some, the peculiar significance of against human fallibility. You hope, and the two preceding years. The work the Academy's new literary prize will that is all you can do, that the special thus recognized and rewarded is to be lie in the fact that it is of French ist's brain will be in its clearest mood a novel, or any other imaginative prose origin. The unpleasant connotation of that day, that his eye will not waver, writing, provided that it is "d'une inand his hand be true. If one believes spiration élevée." Light upon the pur-modera fiction, has unfortunately too that life is altogether too precious a pose of the new prize was cast by the much to justify it, but it would be a thing to place in the power of a fallible discussion at the session of the Acadbeing, that is a comprehensible position. emy. The step was proposed by M. strain is not known in French literature But once you decide to seek relief at Thureau-Dangin, permanent secretary, to-day, or is not sought for and delightthe hands of a human being, you cannot who first pointed out that the Academy ed in by the French people. As long demand superhuman results. The Chris- was deficient in prizes for successful ago as the time of P. G. Hamerton's tian Scientist is logical. But Mr. Ber- writers of fiction. Ample encourage- residence in France he pointed out that nard Shaw, in sneering at the doctors' ment had been provided for orators, it was as foolish to judge of French mistakes, only presents an interesting poets, historians, and critics, but novel-morality as a whole by the superfluities combination of anarchistic distaste for ists, though they were freely admitted of naughtiness on exhibition for forauthority with the primitive man's fear to membership in the Academy, had eigners in Paris, as it would be to conof witchcraft. The Russian, Hindu, or thus far gone without special recogniciude that all the Chinese are like the Chinese plague sufferers who riot tion of their art. It was partly to re-coolies who overflow from Canton. The against the doctors that have come to dress the balance, therefore, that the republic has her full share of sweetpoison them, as the belief goes, are es- new prize was to be offered; but there natured citizens capable of being stirred was also the hope that it would help to by the purer sentiments. It is to an Within the ranks of medicine, one "ennoble" that branch of literature, and ideal side of the French character and will find enough food for just criticism, to put a premium upon rare quality in- civilization that Henry James must from minor negligence to rank incom- stead of upon vulgar grossness or a have referred when he said that he knew that French ideas of life were sizing elevation of sentiment and respond to the finer appeals or know wholesome, and, we are glad to think, him consider the case of Rostand. In an ever recurrent, craving of the hu- the midst of all the exaggerations about

ferred annually upon the author of a in the romancers of a later generation, deep sympathies and outlook not hem-

med in and the imaginative touch who, usual theme is discreetly handled and in Hermann Bahr's novel, "O Mensch!" which we can take down from the shelf in: S. Fischer) is another story of the successes here and abroad, it is sure to for repeated re-reading, and find in it seashore. The author's feeling for na-attract attention. The story has a setment which it is the province of great of sea-faring people remind one of Knut the hero being a singer whose robust literature to bestow. And if now and Hamsun's similar stories. Kellermann's then the committee of the French Academy can find an author worthy of its island near Brest and plunged with zest in the bowling-alley. His relations with Grand Prix because he has been inspir- into the life about him, sharing with his sister, with the prince who would ed loftily in his work, it will be a com- his illiterate neighbors their pleasures forting proof that the race does renew itself in love of the things that make the ultra-modern German: an unpolishfor purity and the highest life of both ed product of nature, of uncurbed aniintellect and spirit.

#### RECENT GERMAN FICTION.

Among the new novels that have appeared in Germany, Clara Viebig's "Die vor den Toren" (Berlin: Egon Fleischel & Co.) commands attention because of the period in which the plot is laid. The story opens on the day when the German army is returning from the battlefields of France, and the roads about the capital are thronged at daybreak with crowds hurrying toward the gates to witness the solemn welcome of the victors. Among them are families that have for many generations past lived on the farms clustering about the Templar castle, that castle which gave the present suburb its name, Tempelhof. The author makes us feel the fever of speculation which spreads throughout the country and in Berlin demands extension of the city's boundaries. The boom in suburban real estate seals the fate of the rustics, and when their lands are laid out in building lots, the taverns are crowded with déracinés. For the change that came over Berlin when the French milliardes poured into the empire, involved not only economic conditions of society, but the moral status of its individual members. The metropolis devoured and corrupted everything that came within its reach, and the weakening of rural families, with which the story is concerned, was typical of the people, high and low.

Wilhelm Poeck's "Simon Külper's Kinder" (Imported by Lemcke & Buechner) is a story of superstition in a town of fisher-folk on the North Sea. The wife of Simon Külper lives under the delusion of having trespassed against the seventh commandment, and believes that the loss of several of her children is the penalty of her sin. The plot is concerned with the surviving children and humor, and imagination that remotely low. Two months in an asylum fail to centres in the love of the daughter for the son of the man whom the father finally suspects as the destroyer of his the plot more firmly into a continuous happiness. But the strong dramatic unnarrative. The hero represents that stories have appeared within the last dercurrent is furnished by the mother's remorse and the father's suspicion, undrifts along the line of least resistance moment lets us forget that his is a til the woman's death-bed confession re- and fails to fulfil the promise of its lyrical temperament, although he never

after all, produces the kind of book the characters strongly portrayed Bern- (S. Fischer). Coming from the authe balm and refreshing and enrich ture and his deep insight into the souls ting similar to that of "The Concert," hero is a man who in his desire to reand their loves. The girl whom he wins from his friend is a type popular with mal instincts, and primitive passion. The atmosphere is breezy and briny, and man understanding. fraught with ancient sea-lore.

An unusual book is Jakob Schaffner's 'Konrad Pilater" (S. Fischer), the rec-The hero is a young shoemaker starts out upon his journey with a satchel containing his tools, his clothes, a mouth-organ, a novel cut out of a newspaper, and some verses the Rhine and the Moselle and an excurlike himself and the love of his emtells in "Der Turmbau" (S. Fischer) another story of lives swayed by indefinite longings and irresistible desires. Against the background of a beautiful is a blind hotel-keeper, who, though living in physical darkness, radiates light upon those about him; there is a tileburner who in the fires of his kiln nurses the flames of jealousy and hatred; there is an architect who in the other sex reveal to the reader litthe restoration of the old church-tower finds his life's task; and there is the woman, bound to the one by brotherly love yet separated from him by a curious rivalry, closely knit to the other by her first strong love, and to the third by gratitude. Though the ways of these lives are tragic, the final note is one of serene acceptance, for experience has made each richer and broader.

A noteworthy contribution to musical Action is Friedrich Huch's "Enzio" (Imported by G. E. Stechert & Co.). Readers of the author's earlier story, the famous detective have fired his am-"Pitt und Fox," will find in this work bition as the romances did Don the same touches of romance, whimsical Quixote; episodes of pseudo-heroism folsuggest Jean Paul. But they will also cure him of his craze, and he leaves the find that the author knits the threads of unsympathetic world in an aeroplane. type of the musical temperament that few months. Hugo Salus never for a lieves her of her evil dream. The un- youth. There is a wealth of artist types lapses into a poet's diction. The poeti-

personality is indicated by the remark that to prove his ability to sing Hans be a singer and is offended when treated as his rank calls for, with the delicate young mystic and vegetarian, and painter folk like those in his novel, "Die Rahl," are described with an admirable lightness of touch and with genuine hu-

A book of unusual distinction is the new novel by Ernst Heilborn: "Die steile Stufe" (Egon Fleischel & Co.). It ord of a quest for the unknown. is the story of an elderly widower, who, though not without brave and manly resistance, drifts into a dream of new love and new life with a young woman client of his. The psychological element is admirably worked out. The woman written by himself, and, after an ad- realizes more clearly than the man that venturous trip through the valley of he would have a hard step to make before he could leave behind him the past, sion into France, settles in an Alsatian and breaks off their relations before it town. The friendship of a wayfarer is too late, and the hero looks about him and discovers in his daughter the woployer's daughter furnish the emotional man who may henceforth become the element of the story. Oskar Loerke companion of his inner life, whom he has craved. There is an indefinable quality in the work of Ernst Heilborn that suggests Theodor Fontane, whose "Irrungen, Wirrungen" has just beceme old cathedral in a North German city, available to slender purses by being pubhis characters stand out strongly. There lished in Fischer's Bibliothek zeitgenössischer Romane.

> Georg Herrmann's book, "Emil Kubinke" (Egon Fleischel & Co.) is an interesting new departure. The hero is a young barber, whose experiences with tle comedies and tragedies of Berlin life acted in the kitchens, on the servants' staircases, in the hallways of the apartment houses, and in cheap amusement resorts. A curious compound of romance, adventure, and satire is Fritz Wittels's "Ezekiel der Zugereiste" (Egon Fleischel & Co.). The hero is an Austrian who, after an American apprenticeship in business, goes to Europe to chase the phantoms of his imagination and enter upon the career of a Sherlock Holmes. For the successes of

Some charming volumes of short

cal quality is suggested rather by the spirit than the form of the work. His "Schwache Helden" (Egon Fleischel & Co.) treats a variety of themes with grace and simplicity, one of the most enjoyable being the story of a worthy pedagogue who has turned out an able translation of "Manfred," and, laboring under the delusion that he is a great poet, undertakes to rewrite the end of the work. Hans von Hoffensthal's new book, "Hildegard Ruh's Haus" (Egon Fleischel & Co.), contains among others a group of Tyrolese sketches, happily blending humor and pathos, and told with refreshing spontaneity and simplicity. In the collection of stories entitled "Allerlei Volk" (Imported by G. E. Stechert & Co.), Bernardine Schulze-Smidt proves, as in her novels, her strong grasp of reality, her power to visualize a psychological situation and her gift of delineation. The first of the three stories is a Florentine village idyll with a genial old priest as guardian angel of a pair of lovers; the second is the story of a young teacher who brings sunshine into the lives of two motherless children; the third is a tale of jealousy in a town on the Bosporus, where vengeance flies swift and the cry "blood for blood" is taken up even by the children and the children's children. Luise Algenstaedt is a newcomer whose stories of Jewish life, "Die grosse Sehnsucht" (Imported by Lemcke Jewish customs and reflect the sentiments of the race.

The most remarkable book of short ing in central Russia. stories, however, is that of Gabriele "Frauenseelen" (Fischer's Bibliothek zeitgenössischer Romane). It is a book of psychological conflicts sane asylum to await the end at home and unbalances the mind of the young daughter who had never seen him. A who is so absorbed in his legal pracloneliness. But beside these unrelieved a streak of brilliant satire comparable to that of Maupassant. Such a story is "Das Opernglas," giving a daring yet discreet glimpse of the many and divers loves a dashing young officer on a sailing vessel can harbor in his manly breast whenever he has shore-leave.

A. VON ENDE.

# Correspondence

THE CRIMINAL'S PRIVILEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The letter of Mr. H. E. Kelly in your issue of March 2 cites the universality of the "third degree" as a reason for not abolishing the constitutional safeguard against self-incrimination. As a matter of fact, it would rather seem the other way about. Provide an orderly judicial procedure for the arraignment of persons accused of crime-one that will not, as on the Continent of Europe, be secret, but one in which the accused can have counsel but must testify-and you will have gone a long way toward minimizing the extra-legal activity of police, the zeal of reporters, the inquisitorial efforts of neighbors, and the officiousness of others whose enterprise is now stimulated by the existence of a privilege that has outworn its usefulness and has virtually ceased to be an effective protec-BENJAMIN TUSKA. tion.

Omaha, Neb., March 15.

#### THE UNQUIET GRAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The belief that excessive mourning for the dead destroys their peace, that tears may even burn the shrouds of those departed, is a well-attested folk superstitionsee, for instance, Professor Child's notes to "The Unquiet Grave," in volume two of his "Ballads." Yet the particular case which I wish to record possesses a certain unique & Buechner), sympathetically picture interest as having come immediately from the Chicago Ghetto, and ultimately from the village traditions of a colony of Jews liv-

A story written by a Chicago newsboy was submitted to me for revision. Briefly, the plot ran as follows: A Jewish rabbi and schoolmaster, angered at the pranks of a certain young scapegrace, punishes him bearing evidence of the author's insight brutally, and finally, when the boy is cominto the inner life of her sex and of pletely exhausted, frightens him so that he her grip upon vital problems. A young dies. Immediately the rabbi is overcome woman who has divorced her husband with remorse; he attempts to explate his and is just about to obey the call of a sin by fasting, and spends a year in misery. new love, realizes by her husband's On the anniversary of his pupil's death he claim upon the child that she is not is praying in the cemetery, when the ghost free. A husband returns from the in- of the dead boy approaches and speaks as follows: "Why have you been wetting my shrouds with your tears these many months, and thus prevented me from peaceful rest?"

The author of the tale assured me that happily married woman has a husband he had never seen anything like this in print, and was surprised to learn that it was tice that he is utterly ignorant of her more than a local village superstition. "When my mother died, before I came to tragedies there are stories with a de- America," he explained, "I was six years lightful vein of humor, and others with old. My friends stopped my crying by saying. 'Your tears burn the mother.'-and we all believed it, too," he concluded.

FRANKLYN BLISS SNYDER.

Evanston, Ill., March 6.

#### WORDSWORTH AND GOLDSMITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

Sin: I do not recall that any one has pointed out the rather curious parallel that follows between a famous passage in Wordsworth's preface to the edition of 1815, and a paragraph in one of Goldcussion of the distinction between fancy and imagination, Wordsworth proceeds to illustrate his meaning by instances, drawn, as it happens, from various uses of the word hang:

A parrot hangs from the wires of his cage by his beak or by his claws; or a monkey from the bough of a tree by his paws or his tail. Each creature does so literally and actually. In the first Eclogue paws or his tail. Each creature does so literally and actually. In the first Eclogue of Virgil, the shepherd, thinking of the time when he is to take leave of his farm, thus addresses his goats:

Non ego vos posthac viridi projectus in antro Dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo,

-half way down Hangs one who gathers samphire.

is the well-known expression of Shakespeare, delineating an ordinary image upon the cliffs of Dover. In these two instances is a slight exertion of the faculty which I denominate imagination, in the use of one word: neither the goats nor the samphire-gatherer do literally hang, as does the parrot or the monkey; but, presenting to the senses something of such an appearance, the mind in its activity, for its own gratification, contemplates them as hanging.

As when far off at sea a fleet descried Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds Close salling from Bengala, or the isles Of Ternate or Tidore, whence merchants bring Their spicy drugs; they on the trading flood Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape ly, steaming nightly toward the Pole: so seemed Far off the flying Fiend.

Here is the full strength of the imagination involved in the word hangs, and exerted upon the whole image, etc.

In Goldsmith's essay on "Poetry distinguished from other Writing" (No. 15) occurs a paragraph which I shall quote in full:

There are certain words in every language particularly adapted to the poetleal expression; some from the image or idea they convey to the imagination, and some from the effect they have upon the ear. The first are truly figurative; the others may be called emphatical. Rollin observes that Virgil has, upon many occasions, poetized (if we may be allowed the expression) a whole sentence by means of the same word, which is pendere,

Ite mere, felly quendam peeus, ite capella: Non ego vos postbac, viridi projectus in antro, Dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo.

At ease reclined beneath the verdant shade, No more shall I behold my happy flock Aloft hang browsing on the tufted rock

Here the word pendere wonderfully improves the landscape, and renders the whole passage beautifully picturesque. The same figurative verb we meet with in many different parts of the Æneid.

Hi summo fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens Terram inter fluctus aperit.

These on the mountain billow Aung; to those The passning scaves the yellow sand disclose

this instance the words pendent and dehiscens, hung and yawning, are equipoetical. Addison seems to have had in his eye when ssage Hymn, which is inserted in the Spectator,

-For though in dreadful worlds we hung High on the broken wave

And in another piece of a like nature in the same collection;

Thy providence my life sustain'd, And all my wants redress'd. When in the silent womb I lay, And hung upon the breast.

Shakespeare, in his admired description of Dover cliff, uses the same expression:

-half way down Hangs one that gathers samphire-dreadful trade!

smithing the more beautiful than the

following picture, in which Milton has in- land recently in reading Schiller's "Jungtroduced the same expressive tint:

-he, on his side, Leaning, half raised, with looks of cordial love Hung over her enamour'd.

We shall give one example more from Virgil, to show in what a variety of scenes it may appear with propriety and effect. In describing the progress of Dido's passion for Æneas the poet says:

Exposeit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.

The woes of Troy once more she begg'd to hear; Once more the mournful tale employ'd his tongue, While in fond rapture on his lips she hung.

The reader will perceive, in all these instances, that no other word could be substituted with equal energy; indeed, no other word could be used, without degrading the sense and defacing the image

It will be observed at once that not only is the same word hang chosen in both instances, but also that two of the passages cited (the first from Virgil, and the Dover eliff lines from "Lear") are identical.\* Moreover, in each case Milton is drawn upon-although Wordsworth uses instead of the quotation in Goldsmith a simile which his letter of August 28, 1811 (to Sir George Beaumont) shows to have been long in his mind. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Wordsworth (perhaps more or less unconsciously, as apparently was true in the case of certain of Tennyson's borrowings) recalled the suggestive application of hang in the earlier essay.

Some further color is given to this supposition by the fact that Wordsworth seems in a few other instances to show interesting traces of Goldsmith's influence. The discussion in Goldsmith's essay on "Taste" (No. 12) of "the energetic language of simple nature, which is now grown into disrepute"-"the plain language of ancient faith and sincerity," as he calls it elsewhere in the same essay-rather curiously anticipates one phase of Wordsworth's own treatment. in the Preface to "Lyrical Ballads," of "the plainer and more emphatic language," "the simple and unclaborated expressions" of humble and rustic life. The whole tone, indeed (and sometimes even the phraseology), of the last half-dozen paragraphs of the essay on "Taste" finds more or less striking echoes in Wordsworth's earlier Preface, as a careful reading of each, I believe, will show. And it would be a task of some interest and value to determine how far the coincidences have real signifi-JOHN L. LOWES. cance.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.

#### GREEK IN THE SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

Sin: Professor Hamilton's article, "Greek in the New York Schools" in the Nation of March 9 is most timely. Those of us who have taught English in secondary schools have usually had frequent occasion to wonder at the ignorance of scriptural characters and of classical mythology shown even by children of intelligent families. A class of twenty or more in one of the leading fitting schools in New Engfrau von Orleans" came across the lines.

Der einst den frommen Knahen Isal's Den Hirten sich sum Streiter ausersehen.

The teacher asked who was the Shepherd King of Israel. Only two of the class could answer. To the question, "Who was David's father?" which followed, the answer Isaiah" was promptly given, manifestly inspired by the word Isai. This was a senior class.

It is probably futile any longer to urge that most of the enormous number of students who are fitting for college in our high schools and special preparatory schools should be prepared on a basis consisting largely of Greek. But granting this, it is possible to change their darkness of mind, so far as classical names and allusions are concerned, into a sort of penumbra, at the worst. This can be done without any study of the Greek or the Latin language by getting them to read some classics in translation, and by the use in the schools of a really good manual of mythology. Some twenty years ago the University of California recognized the inability of the average high school pupil to understand classical allusions as so serious a handicap in the study of English poetry after entering the university that Professor Gayley prepared a manual of the classic myths in English literature. This was written with direct reference to use in the high schools of California.

The writer does not know how fully this manual has succeeded in remedying the condition of ignorance which it was intended to alleviate. But he has seen a child of eight years reading Plutarch's Lives in translation with enthusiastic interest, and discussing the acts and characters of the Olympian deities with much intelligence -all without the knowledge of a word of Greek, and with a vocabulary of but a J. Y. BERGEN. very few Latin words.

Cambridge, Mass., March 15.

#### HAMLET'S SLANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It seems strange at first sight that in Shakespeare's most intellectual play, the most intellectual of all his characters, "the metaphysician and psychologist" (Lowell) should indulge more freely in "quips and cranks and wanton wiles" than any other of the serious characters of his plays. But on second thought this trait of "the melancholy Dane" is found to be in accord with human nature and with a grave and contemplative mind. "The essence of all jokes, of all comedy," says Emerson in his lec-ture on "The Comic," "seems to be an honest or well-intended halfness, a non-performance of what is pretended to be performed, at the same time that one is giving loud pledges of performance"; and although there is no intimation that Emerson had Hamlet in mind when he wrote these words, they seem precisely applicable to Hamlet's The spring of laughter, it has been said, lies hard by the fountain of tears. The story of Carlini has become familiar by Emerson's use of it in this same essay. While the famous comedian was convulsing Naples with laughter, he himself was the victim of excessive melancholia. A physician who was called in advised him to go to the theatre and see Carlini. "Alas!"

came the reply of despair, "I am Carlini." And the public has recently learned since the death of our most famous humorist what his intimate friends already knew, that Mark Twain was a sad and melancholy man. "Oh, how fortunate," he exclaimed on hearing of the death of his friend, Mr. Gilder, "no such good luck ever comes to me."

Hamlet's levity is a reaction from the contemplative mood of the solfloquies, just as Tennyson's coarseness of language at times, as he explained to Longfellow, was a recoil from the refinement of his highlywrought work of the day.

The first words that Hamlet utters in the play make a pun: "More than kin and less than kind" ("kind" being pronounced with a short i), and this is the keynote to his behavior to all except Horatio, when Horatio is alone.

Hamlet drops easily into slang-college slang, one might say—even in his letter to Ophelia: "Thine ever more, most dear lady, whilst this machine is to him."

Guild. Oh, there has been much throwing

about of brains.

Ham. Do the boys carry it away?

Pol. The actors are come hither, my lord. Ham. Bus, buz! Buz, buz!

For such news, the modern collegian would, perhaps, say "chestnuts," there is something later.

Ros. My lord, you once did love me. Ham. So I do still, by these pickers and stealers

The modern college slang for hands is 'lunchhooks."

These are only a few of the illustrations that any one may find for himself in the play.

To understand the appreciation of "Hamlet" by the people, we must take into account the fact that much of standard English in our day was slang to the frequenters of the Globe. Many of our most useful words, as "mob," "cab," "boss," etc., came lu as slang, and in the next decade "graft." "stunt," "dope," and hundreds more will lose their quotation marks.

EDWARD A. ALLEN.

Columbia, Mo., March 10.

#### LETTERS OF JAMES WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Would it be within the province of your open letters to make general inquiry as to the whereabouts of stray letters of James Wilson, the constitutionalist, and "signer"? In the preparation of my sevenvolumed "Life, Letters, and Works of Wilson," the volume devoted to "Letters" from, to, or about Wilson is approximately complete after a search among collections known to me; but there are many persons who have taken little "flyers" in autograph collecting, and generally aimed at a few 'signers," whose eye such an appeal as this might reach. Those interested in this work would greatly appreciate both the possibility of such an inquiry and any responses that might be made to it.

BURTON ALVA KONKLE.

Swarthmore, Pa., March 17.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The description of Queen Mab which Words worth cites as an exercise of the fancy, Goldsmith also quotes, in the next essay but one (on "Hyperbole"), as a description of "fantastic beings," in which propriety is not wholly observed.

# Literature

#### A DIPLOMATIST'S WIFE.

A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 2 volumes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$6 net.

This is a very odd and entertaining autobiography, somewhat over-long, but always vivacious. The daughter of Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, the sister of Marion Crawford, a kin on the mother's side to the Wards of New York and the Howes of Boston, allied by marriage with gentlefolk of England and Germany, Mrs. Hugh Fraser has had a most distinguished acquaintance. As a diplomatist's wife, she has travelled widely and lived in many lands. She gathers up not merely her personal reminiscences, but an enormous amount of material touched only by report. The record is not so much of her life as of her interests. A certain superciliousness in her literary manner hardly detracts from the charm of her narrative, nor does the sense that where so much to well invented all cannot be literally

Mary Crawford came up in the Rome of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," a place of gentle decadence, mystery, and exotic enthusiasms. To Thomas Crawford's villa and studio came familiarly Longfellow, Lowell, Bayard Taylor-all accredited Americans. Crawford's flexible vitality, which, untowardly, seldom got into his art, is illustrated by many anecdotes. On one occasion, at a public din-siring once to visit the grave of the ner of scholars and literary men, there was a call for a speech in Greek:

My father knew nothing of Greek, but had, at some time or other, taken pleasure in hearing it read for the sake of its noble sound. Instantly he sprang to his feet and spoke for some twenty minutes with such fluency, fire, and fidelity to sound and pronunciation that no one dreamed the words were made up as he went along. Those present who had some knowledge of the tongue imagined that he was giving them either a very modern or else a remotely archaic dialect: the sentences had been poured forth so rapidly that they thought it was their own fault if they had not understood

But the hero of this book is the brother. Marion, wilful and incorrigibly fascinating. As a child he was backward, till the sister feared him an imbecile. In his 'teens he was an accomplished linguist. In a brief but gorgeous career at the University of Cambridge he achieved a kind of fame:

He hunted round for the biggest trotting horse he could find, had a towering dogcart built, dressed himself in checks a foot square and of outrageous colours, and, thus ter the larger objects had been seen equipped, paraded the dignified university town to the scandal of the authorities and the delight of the students.

The spell of Papal Rome was strong est treasure."

revolutionary mutterings of the sixties turned, carrying a small, black leather box enough, her father's attitude changed from sympathy with the Republican movement to a passive benevolence for her republican colors. On all these matters Mrs. Fraser writes with unconceala parable and perhaps an apology for the new order in the following grim anecdote. The Crawford children were sent up with a governess to Rocca di Papa, in the Alban Mountains, for the summer. In the town smallpox raged. Then an aged cardinal, who lived in the apartment below the Crawfords, died:

Well, the poor, aged, good Cardinal died, and for some reason, which I have never heard explained, it was found impossible to dispose of his body. On the first floor landing was a pretty chapel with wrought iron doors, through which we could see the altar and the tall candles and a curtained picture. After the Cardinal's death, we saw something else-a big, black coffin just inside of an Italian summer. No sanitary prean ordinary wooden casket.

While on this macabre theme we may note that Mrs. Fraser denies travellers' their dying heartlessly to the doctor and recommended. the priest. For their dead, however, they take only perfunctory pains. Defather of Neapolitan friends, she received the answer: "Why, if you wish we'll go to S. Lorenzo and find where it is."

Celebrities of all sorts people the chapters thickly. We have space only for Mrs. Browning and Cardinal Antonelli, best hated of Papal Secretaries. Young Miss Crawford sat quietly through an audience during which her mother and Mrs. Browning spoke rapturously of the new day dawning for

The poetess was everything I did not like. She had great cavernous eyes glowering out under two big bushes of black ringlets, a fashion I had not beheld before. She never laughed or even smiled once, during the conversation, and through all the gloom of the shuttered room I could see that her face but I was glad when I got out into the sunshine again!

Antonelli, who once asked Mrs. Crawford and her two daughters in to see his devote all supplies to the garrison, leavcollections, deeply impressed the visitors, "His face was meant to be mobile, the perils beyond the gates. The milibut usually wore a fixed smile which tary governor, whose nickname is "The had become a part of his armor." Afand remarkable sweetmeats dispatched, revulsion of human feeling makes it the host said, "Ladies like gems, I be- impossible. The abandonment of the lieve. Now I will show you my great-

and the ill-fated Garibaldian expedition some six inches square, with a handle on the she already, though her conversion to top. This he opened with a tiny key, and the Catholic faith was some years the room seemed suddenly full of light, for ahead, had the sense of violation. Oddly the sun caught and focussed on ten rings. each set with a glorious jewel. Diamonds. sapphires, rubies, emeralds-the little box contained the Cardinal's fortune in portable form, and each gem was mounted after a the papacy. The mother stood loyally to design of his own, so rich and artistic that the settings really attracted me more than the jewels themselves. We raised the top ed bias. An impartial person might find tray, and ten more rings showed themselves, among these some perfect intaglios; and below again was a third tray with another ten-thirty rings in all, the collection of a life-time. "Why does your eminence keep them in that tiny box?" I asked curiously, when he had closed it again. He lifted it by the strap and looked at me with a twinkle in his eyes. "One might have to take an unexpected journey." he replied. "Such things do happen sometimes, you know ' Then I remembered 1848 and Gaeta.

It was always the luck of our author to be on interesting trails. Her uncle, Dr. Howe, linked her to Byron; a visit to Bordentown, New Jersey, opened up to her the Napoleonic romance. casual extracts will give some idea of the bars. There it lay for five solid weeks the temper of a book which, with a strong dose of prejudice, is always encautions had been taken, and the coffin was tertaining and at times reliable. An obvious element of picturesque exaggeration does little harm, for one reads less for facts than for atmosphere. For captales that the South Italians turn over Ital ghost stories it may be especially

#### CURRENT FICTION.

The Green Curve. By Ole Luk-Ole. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The fantastic name under which the author of these tales chooses to write apparently conceals the identity of a British army man-unless the Empire contains a second amateur of Kipling's technical expertness. Without Kipling these stories could hardly have been: but they are not imitative in substance or offensively so in style. They deal with various crucial moments in the military life, whether of the officer or of the common soldier. The "green curve." for instance, is the line plotted on a chart showing possible ways of expending the remaining food supplies in a long-beleaguered town. A certain time was hollow and ghastly pale. Mamma mia! must elapse before relief will arrive, and the only safe procedure, from the military point of view, is to follow the line indicated by the green curve-to ing the townspeople to starve or to face Butcher," recognizes his duty, and is about to carry it out, when a sudden green curve and its stern policy has lamentable results from the military point upon the young girl, and through the Leaving the room for a moment he re- of view, including the death of the gov-

Two of the tales, written only four or five years ago, have already been rendered quaint by the progress made with the heavier-than-air fly-In thinking that, written for soldiers, they are of a sort to appeal to a wider circle. No doubt the fact that they were originally aimed at a special audience goes far toward accounting for their vigor.

My Lady of Aros. By John Brandane. New York: Duffield & Co.

Scotch and Gaelic and the topography map and two glossaries, it is possible day e'er you find it and when you have it, it is not worth the search." The difficulty of following the clew is further complicated by such bungled English phrases as this: "Fraser felt again the joy of his injury's stinging as his knuckles cracked at their task," and the elaborate reticence of conversational passages like this: "'Tis a matter of a little fondness for a cockade devoid of color." This much, at least, is plain: The hero is a shipwrecked surgeon, with a disabled arm, the heroine a fair Stuart sympathizer, sweetly named Morag. The simultaneous presence of her brother Cattanach, a Hanoverian spy, her lovesick kinsman Pennyfuaran, and a Jacobite agitator Drumfin, leads to much surreptitious activity in the open under appropriate weather conditions. The impression that the hero had slain the heroine's perfidious brother is artificially fostered for a time; it occasions no serious offence to any one, but the precaution of dispelling it is not omit-

Colonet Todhunter of Missouri. By Rip-Bobbs-Merrill Co.

sourian bred. . . of that colonial Virginian stock whose isters the sacrament to baptized beg- former and to the superlative qualities that led from the Old Dominion, first christened, faints on altar steps, and little else than caricature. Most of the to North Carolina, then to Kentucky and elicits voluntary confessions: Tennessee and thence to Missouri." In this history of a short period of his in sentimental and dramatic scenes, and discriminating, and even Pope Honorius career he is met first as an ardent pictures vice in the colors of perfect is treated with exemplary impartiality, campaigner, seeking to obtain the Dem-innocence. The familiar ditty beginning considering the difficulties he has made ocratic nomination to the Governorship "Hey diddle, diddle" is her idea of a for the upholders of papal infallibility. for his old comrade, the Honorable Wil-drunken song; and when a man strikes The long article on Ecclesiastical His-

ernor and the surrender of the city. Ilam J. Strickland; next as a matchmak- his wife, "'Woman!' he hissed . The fault really belongs to the civilian er of "incorrigible sentimentalism"; and 'John!' she exclaimed." She describes minister of war at home, who has fail- further as an amateur detective clear- scenic effects with lyric abandon, and a ed to prepare for the emergency by ing from a murder charge the lover of limited vocabulary-a "star, spinning on stocking the town properly before the his daughter. In all three offices, and a hilltop, dropped out of sight," "moonthat his pedigree suggests. In fact, up smartly with pious reflections, "But he seems at the outset all type, a con- our souls . . . are not born to slide centrated instance of what local tradi-through sensuous emotions." Considering machine-"The Kite" and "The tion and geography can do for fiction. able intensity of perception has evident-Joint in the Harness." Of these stories His individuality, however, extricates it- ly been perverted by a training in obsoas a collection the author has been right self as the story advances and in the lete and mediocre literary fashions. end there is comparatively little danger of confounding him with all the other colonels of Southern fiction. In dialect, for example, he fairly outdoes The Catholic Encyclopedia. Edited by his kind with his "Great Scott and Maria," his "jim-swizzling," his "jigwhiffling," his "rip-snorting," and his "Satan-straddled" newspaper that "done its durndest" to ruin him. The language of type, to be sure, extends at moments to the colonel's biographer, as of the Island of Mull are the more ob- when he speaks of the "relishful twinvious ingredients. With the help of a kle" in Todhunter's eye, and of his gift of "colorful oratory, larded with rich the press work is of the best, and the laboriously to disengage a romance of humor." Making himself useful in his illustrations are many and beautiful. Jacobite sedition, but it is "search all own town, Nineveh, or stumping the State "for Bill," of a large general ben- ty pages), Italy (forty-five pages), and evolence and of a timely pugnacity on occasions, the colonel is a stanch old fellow, the most exhilarating friend and scriptive articles, such as those on Herspell-binding orator that ever spoke the aldry and Hierarchy, the work is at its jargon of Mizzoorah,

> Silverwool. By Emily Jenkinson. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.

the oral tradition of some countryside enough. in Northern England. The author leaves lish country lover and his English counspires many American "romances of colonial days." The crippled curate wast- Luther's enemies, while his strictures ley D. Saunders. Indianapolis: The ing away with consumption, self-abnega- upon many of the older Protestant blog-The colonel is "the distinct embodi- as we should not expect to meet out- sire to be fair is not enough in writing ment of that picturesque native Amer- side the pages of MacDonald. His name of such a man as Luther. When his manican type, the Kentuckian born and Mis- is Ishmael Grey, and he preaches re- ifest faults blind the biographer to the . a lineal descendant pentance in the village square, admingrandsons followed the pioneer trail gars, refuses Christian burial to the un- of his genius, the result can at best be

incidentally as husband, father, and shine . . . splashed like a white good neighbor, he is the epitome of all wine on the lake"; then catches herself

#### CHURCH HISTORY.

Charles G. Herbermann, and others, in fifteen volumes. Volume 7. Gregory-Infallibility; Volume 8, Infamy-Lapparent; Volume 9, Laprade-Mass. New York: Robert Appleton & Co.

In these three sumptuous volumes, the character of this notable encyclopædia is consistently maintained. The quality of the articles is, on the whole, excellent, The long articles on Ireland (filling thir-Japan (twenty-five pages) are admirable in every way. In these and other debest. When doctrinal or polemic matters are discussed, it is naturally less satisfactory to an outsider. For instance, in dealing with the Hierarchy of the It would be interesting to know what Early Church, there is an elaborate atliterary diet has nourished the author tempt to prove the primitive character of this bucolic romance which takes its of the Catholic organization and to name from a ram of superlative excel- gain Biblical and patristic support for it. lence. The story of tragic competition To many a modern historian, the evibetween two flock-masters for the sheep- dent interest underlying such an atbreeder's prize at the "Great Northern tempt, whether it appears in a Catholic Show" may well have been derived from or a Protestant work, seems foreign

The biographical articles are, in the us plenty of latitude by her single main, good, as, for example, the beauchronological comment—"those good old tifully illustrated one on Ignatius Loydays before our modern Education Acts ola; but it was perhaps too much to were so much as dreamed of." The Eng- expect that such a man as Luther would be treated with understanding. The autry lass are in an ordinary vein of ideal- thor even of the article on the notorious ized rusticity similar to that which in- heresiarch has evidently tried to be fair, and has omitted the worst calumnies of tion, and soul-searchings is such a one raphies are quite justified. But the defundamental sincerity of the great repapal biographies-of the Gregorys, the The writer's imagination runs riot innocents, and the Leos-are fair and

to the value of the article:

The Catholic Historian does not admit as a connected whole, nor does he consider tempts to adapt the teachings and institutions of Christ to the changing needs of the times, nor as progressive steps toward the future higher unity wherein alone we must seek the perfect ideal of Christianity. There is but one divine revelation given us by Christ, but one ecclesiastical tradition the true one, i. e., the Church in which the aforesaid revelation is found in its entirety. and whose institutions have developed on the basis of this revelation and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. To assume equality among the various forms of the Christian religions would be equivalent to

by such personal judgments as the fol- and Professor Turner may justly take scarcely more than names pernatural in history."

tion is sane and judicious, and much sounder in its general estimate than uable monographs have to do with extended picture. For instance, to this the great work of Lea, to which the au- South America. The papers are clear generation for the most part the grassthor takes serious exception. It is justly said at the beginning:

Moderns experience difficulty in understanding this institution, because they have, On the one hand, they have ceased to side the realm of free private judgment; sults inuring therefrom to the life of be seen upon the surface of the plain, on the other, they no longer see in the based substantially on a pure and authentic revelation, whose first and most important duty must naturally be to retain unsullied this original deposit of faith. Before the fore, religious revolution of the sixteenth centained at any cost seemed self-evident.

ception and Inspiration contain beauti- subject than any other." "Yes," said the of all a teeming harvest. Such a thing scholasticism, but the portion of the lat- comes up dryer," added the third. We faculty for making vivid in presentter dealing with the development of the admit that our essayists dive deep and ment. doctrine of inspiration in Protestant-stay under long, and find all that A taste affects modern historic writism is exceedingly well done, even needs to be found; and they keep very ers quite different from that which prethough it does close with the supposedly dry. Presumably the writers are young; vailed with Irving and Bancroft, and

condemnatory sentence, "Freedom of ex- but there is no sign of the natural ex- even with the Boston trio, Prescott,

tory is useful, especially for its full bib- amination was destined sooner or later uberance of youth. With the exception liography. The following frank state to produce freedom of thought." The of Prof. C. L. Becker's "Kansas," the ment of the attitude of the orthodox German Kulturkampf is recounted with papers have small literary quality. Catholic historian, which is apparently notable self-restraint; indulgences are There is no gleam of humor; and if we shared by the author himself, only adds described satisfactorily and with full grant that to be a trait not called for recognition of the evils to which they in historic writing, as much cannot be once gave rise; while the article on In- said for other traits which are equally that the various forms of the Christian fallibility, though a thoroughgoing de- absent. There is no attempt to portray religion may be taken, roughly speaking, fence, written by a devout believer in the form and character of significant the Vatican decrees, is in its tone above personalities; nor can a page be found them one and all as so many imperfect at- reproach. On the whole, even an out- enlivened by a graphic picture of some sider must commend not only the pains past event. The lack of portrayals of taking care given to these volumes, but men we feel especially in the essays realso their general freedom from polemic lating to South America, a continent of which we have known, and cared to know. little, but which now is thrust into the close foreground. Even Bolivar, based on it; hence one only church can be Essays in American History. Dedicat- the hero who is nearest to our sympaed to Frederick Jackson Turner. New thies, is a shadowy figure, and his con-York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50 net. temporaries and successors are Ten disciples of Professor Turner faint in our conceptions. Professors unite in this volume to signalize his Robertson and Reinsch have studied presidency of the American Historical their topics well. They know the Span-Association by a tribute of respect. The ish and Portuguese authorities admiraa denial of the divine origin and super- form taken is not a direct expression; bly, judge movements well, and are sane natural character of the Church. (Vol. VII. of that there is nothing beyond the few in their philosophy. We want, however, lines of preface by the editor, Guy to know more of the men they talk There is also a capital article on Stanton Ford. Essays are presented about, whom evidently they admire. Heresy, which describes without shrink- written under the influence of their Miranda, Alberdi, Orea, Revenga, San ing the persecuting activities of the leader's spirit, sometimes, perhaps, ex. Martin, men of action, diplomatists, and The usefulness of the article ercises of the seminar. The book 'a a writers, ought not to go entirely undefor intelligent readers is not impaired delicate and appropriate testimonial, scribed; yet in these narratives they are

lowing: "Toleration came in only when pride in having so far won the hearts" We have referred to Professor Beckfaith went out"; "The rôle of heresy in of his students, and in the excellent er's "Kansas" as especially marked in history is that of evil generally. Its workmanship of which he has made this series by its literary quality. He roots are in corrupted human nature"; them capable. The essays relate to pas- tells good and apt stories; he turns his or by the author's notion that Modern. sages of American history which are ob- sentences often with a pleasant wit. To ism has served the useful purpose of scure, either because of their relative the question from time to time so wideother heresies in calling forth "a sol- unimportance, or because their import- ly pressed, "What's the matter with emn assertion of the claims of the su- anee is just becoming apparent. The Kansas?" he gives an answer full of range is wide, Oregon and Virginia af- penetration enlivened and fortified by The elaborate article on the Inquisi- fording topics, as well as the South and much concrete example. He might have Central West, while two of the most val- used with advantage now and then an and foot-notes bottom every page with hopper is not known as a burden, and chapter and verse for all statements. to help the world to a sense of how The word we especially associate with ponderous he has been in Kansas is Professor Turner is the Frontier. The worth a few graphic sentences. We reto no small extent, lost sight of two facts. particular conditions arising when a call a journey through Missouri, along wave of civilization strikes upon a wil- the Kansas border into Nebraska and grasp religious belief as something objec- derness we suppose have never been bet- Iowa during a grasshopper year. Though tive, as the gift of God, and therefore out- ter estimated than by him, nor the re- it was mid-June, not a green thing could our nation. The essayists have not fail- only an expanse of black mud here and Church a society perfect and sovereign, ed to receive impression here, for in there appearing, under this muffling their conception of American develop- swarm of life. Whatever had germinatment the Frontier is constantly at the ed had been consumed, and for the farmer the possibilities of the year We have some fault to find. Three seemed quite vanished. By the end of tury these views were still common to all auditors of the admired Dr. X. talked the month, however, the plague had Christians; that orthodoxy should be main- together in the vestibule after the ser. gone. The indomitable farmers planted mon. "We must admit," said the first, anew, and favored by sun and rain and The articles on the Immaculate Con- "that the Doctor dives deeper into his the holding off of frost achieved in spite ful examples of genuine theological second, "and stays under longer." "And Professor Becker has seen and has the

that in those days History walked in robes too flowing, with an over-display of the purple patch. Our grandsons may feel that in our time, on the other hand, her garment has been quite too sad-colored and scant. Diligence, accuracy, sound judgment are primary requisites, but grace and picturesqueness are not to be entirely thrown aside, unless we are content, like the plodding author some one describes, to write our books with no thought of anything so irrelevant as a reader.

The Conflict of Colour: The Threatened Upheaval Throughout the World. By B. L. Putnam Weale. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2 net.

The main thesis of Mr. Weale's diffuse, but very stimulating, book is that Europe, or, more accurately, the white race, must make up its mind to abandon in the near future the policy of political domination and territorial aggrandizement which it has thus far followed in dealing with Asia and Africa; and must devote itself to building up on those continents a balance of power which will offset, and, in consequence, help to maintain, the balance of power in Europe. The necessity of such a change he finds not so much in the physical inability of the European Powers to retain their hold upon the lands which they have appropriated, although that hold is obviously weakening, as in the fundamental and ineradicable antagonism of race: an antagonism not, indeed, now for the first time perceived. but growing portentously in significance and intensity as the yellow, brown, and black peoples gain in intelligence and dice which underlies much of the polrace consciousness, and realize the invincible advantage which lies in overwhelming superiority of numbers. World-empire, the permanent rule of the numbers act together, and the apone people by another, the universal parent need of compassing, in our spread of European civilization and the Christian religion, are, when judged by ferent types of government and religthe immutable tendencies of things, ion for peoples racially diverse. only such stuff as dreams are made of; and not only can they never be realized as facts, but they ought, in the interest Brandywine Days; or, The Shepherd's of European safety, to be got rid of both as ideals and as political programmes.

Readers of Mr. Weale's earlier books on the East will not need to be told that he writes with animation and earnestness; that while his knowledge of in the old home of his ancestors in Ches-European history, prior to the nineteenth century, is not always profound or even up to date, he nevertheless knows the East well; or that his pages, ters of prose and verse, one for each day in spite of more than one iconoclastic thrust, are full of thoughtful suggestiveness. The classical curriculum of the English universities, so far as preparation for service in the East is concerned, seems to him little better than a useless lumber of the mind, forming in the again my shepherd's crook and rural quill, The paths of life to others sad may seem,minds of young men a conception of the I thank the dear God that He still keeps

Motley, and Parkman. It is thought world as it is not. As for Christianity, that, in Mr. Weale's opinion, is hardly to be thought of as a religion any longer, its spiritual and philosophical content having long since been overshadowed by a vast structure of formalism and unenlightened organization. the great majority of the human family -that is, for the two-thirds of the world population who are not white-Buddhism and Mohammedanism seem to be the conquering faiths; though in the From the real Arcadia of his home, the case of the negro, whom he regards as a type of arrested development, Christianity would seem to be for the present the present far removed from the meanthe safer religion to inculcate, since it does not, like Mohammedanism, nurture the military instinct.

> In his exposition of the obstacles to Japanese hegemony in Asia, of the political power of an awakened China and India, and of the significance of the Eu-Persian Gulf, Mr. Weale is in accord with many, perhaps most, informed and Prior as it stands to-day: thoughtful observers of recent events in those regions; while his sharp arraignment of England for its failure to give India social contentment, economic prosperity, or even elementary education, may well be pondered by those who affect to see in England's colonial policy relative perfection. So much of what he has to say on the political aspects of his problem, however, is of the nature of prophecy that one may not venture to speak with confidence regarding the soundness of his programme. What he has done, and done very interestingly, is to point out once more the profound significance of race in world politics, the provincial prejuicy of European states, including England, in dealing with the East, the determining power of numbers when once thought for the future, generically dif-

Hour-Glass. By John Russell Hayes. Philadelphia: The Biddle Press. \$1.50

Out of the reading and wanderings and poetic meditations of his vacations ter County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hayes has made a pleasant, almost charming, volume. It is divided into short chapof the summer; and the tone is set on the first page:

And here beside my ancestral stream, the Brandywine, or old Indian Wawassan, as I rid me of the dust of clamorous streets, on So phantoms fair of Hellas and old Rome this sweet midday of June, and take up once

green for town-wearied folk such lovely nooks as this.

The note here is a little more sentimental than the book as a whole, but Mr. Hayes is one who believes in flowers. and murmuring streams, and stars, and children, and green fields, and in poets who write of such things, and he is not afraid to display his feelings. Some of the chapters are a bit naïve, but others have the true flavor of pastoral prose. author easily wanders to memorable scenes of the past and to idyllic places of dering Brandywine. So in one chapter he introduces a visitor, "Silvia." from a neighboring "old-fashioned and most comfortable farmstead," who recounts her travels in the Vale of Tempe and other romantic places of Hellas. And in another chapter, after some pleasant ropean struggle for the control of the chat about Herrick's "Hesperides." he quotes his brother's impressions of Dean

I looked in upon the ancient kitchen and dining-room, the very same in which good old Robert Herrick feasted on his garto the masses of people in Egypt and den's products and sat before his cosy fire and thanked God over and over for the joy of rural contentment and true and simple pleasures.

> In this way travel and literature enter into the author's days on the Brandywine, which, otherwise, might too soon become cloying in their stillness. Nor is criticism, of the romantic, not to say sentimental, kind absent. Pater. whom Mr. Hayes heard lecture in Oxford on Raphael, is one of his idols, and two or three of the sections are devoted to telling, and telling well, how Pater, "in his lucid and tranquil prose-dis ourse," has the power to reawaken in us the perception of the vital beauty of daily life. Even more interesting are Mr. Hayes's comments on various living poets of America. His quotations from these uncrowned bards might almost persuade one to fall in love with minor poetry. His own verse is on the whole better, we think, than his prose. As an illustration we cite a stanza or two from the poem entitled "Enchantment" September 1:

Old forms forgotten of the world of men Still haunt the common ways of life for me:

Lone vales and dreaming rivers to my ken Are fraught with glamour and with mystery.

I hear strange harmonies among the hills. I drink the fragrance of forgotten things: In whispering forests still the dryad sings. And strange emotion all my being thrills. . . .

As some lone child that wanders far from home

Sees all its sweetness through his tender tears,

Arise for me from out the ancient years. They cannot but be glorified for me

And all enchantments of the world of dream.

The Old North Trail. By Walter Me-Co. \$4 net.

The Old North Trail, worn many gentremity emerging from the barren lands jack-rabbit in that month. of the Dominion, and its lower reaching into Mexico. It is now overgrown in are apt to infer, from their ignorance of some parts, and in others obliterated the uses and value of money, that they vantages for the accumulation of data continent. concerning them-which he here uses

October as "when the leaves fall." They a concrete fulfilment of his pledge. names for the wild birds. The white- aspects, and of the Government's rela- naught was at stake. throated sparrow is the Nepe-e, or the tien to it, little is said outside of the The latest successor of the Chandos "summer-bringer"; the catbird bears a last half-dozen pages of the narrative Herald is R. P. Dunn-Pattison, whose name meaning "the baby," because of its proper. An appendix, part glossary and biography affords the general reader an cry; and the kingbird is called "stingy- part commentary, several specimens of accurate and very interesting account of with-his-berries," because he makes such Indian music, and a small map are cal- the Prince's career. He has read and a chattering when disturbed at his feast. culated to aid the reader's understand- utilized the early narratives and the The titles they have given various quading of the story, which, at intervals, be- modern critical works which deal with rupeds are quite as descriptive. The beav- trays Mr. McClintock's literary inexpe- the Prince, has studied the specific con-

Who find them fraught with myth and badger's, "striped-face'; the white-tail tures, 195 in number, at least half could ly is no savor of mystery in "Cries-all- his volume by its dress. Clintock. Illustrated. The Macmillan the time," or "Everybody-down-on," or "Born-with-teeth." It is only when we find a young woman called "Whistling. Life of the Black Prince. By the Hererations ago by the tread of number- all-night" that it is necessary to explain less Indian feet, follows the Rocky Moun- that she was born in January, and namtains from north to south, its upper ex- eq in commemoration of a habit of the

Persons unfamiliar with the Indians

er's means, "cuts-with-his-teeth"; the rience by its diffuseness. Of the pic-ditions of mediaval warfare, and writes

deer's, "wags-his-tail"; the mule's, "big- have been omitted without loss, and ears." Like many other tribes, the Black- those in color are so raw in tone as to feet have a superstitious aversion to detract from the serious effect it was telling their own names; but there sure the author's obvious intention to give

> ald of Sir John Chandos. Edited by Mildred K. Pope and Eleanor C. Lodge. New York: Henry Frowde. \$7.75 net. The Black Prince. By R. P. Dunn-Pattison. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.

The earliest biography of the Black by white settlements; but for long are by nature wantonly improvident. Prince, the French poem by the Chandos stretches the Indians of the present day The old-fashioned Indian, certainly, is Herald, has now appeared in a scientifiare able to trace it, and love to do so not liable to such a charge, the injustice cally accurate and complete edition. It because of its epic traditions. As the of which Mr. McClintock indicates by a contains a detailed study of the lanmost aggressive of the plains tribes, with quotation from the speech of Brings- guage of the poem, an historical introa brilliant record for prowess in war down-the-sun, one of the unmodernized duction, a diplomatic print of the single and the chase, the Blackfeet are more chiefs, in welcoming a guest to his camp. manuscript, a reconstructed text, an notably associated with the trail than "You will find many kinds of berries on English translation, notes, indices, and a any other Indians, and their present all sides," said the old man. "You can glossary. The examination of the lindwelling-places, on both sides of the eat them now, or gather and dry them guistic peculiarities of the poem leads Canada line, lie near it. This, doubt- for your winter supply, just as we do. the editors to the conclusion that it less, is Mr. McClintock's reason for mak- I ask, however, that you will be careful was written in the French of Hainault, ing the trail furnish a title for his not to injure the trees, or break the and that the extant version is twice bcok, to which, though strictly only a branches of the berry-bushes. I make removed, by Anglo-Norman transcripnarrative of personal experience, he has this request, because I am looking ahead tion, from the original. Their argument aimed to give the flavor of authority. for my tribe. I am anxious to preserve as to the date of the poem is not con-Repeated visits through a period of four- the big trees and the berry-bushes for clusive. They hold that it was composteen years, originally as a member of a our children." It would be hard to find ed some ten years after the death of the Government expedition, and later as a better conservation doctrine than this, Prince; it is at least equally possible lover of the Blackfeet and their coun- from one of the original owners of all that it was written in large part during try, have afforded him exceptional ad- the natural resources on the American his lifetime, with the purpose of winning gifts from him, and later complet-As might be expected, a large share ed and retouched. The continual praise modestly and with generally good effect; of the text is devoted to descriptions of "largece," the fact that surprisingly and the total result is a picture of In- and interpretations of the religious and little is said of Sir John Chandos, and dian life and thought which, except in social ceremonials of the tribe. For the the peculiar relation of the poem to the certain specific details, is sufficiently general reader, the author's treatment two versions of the Chronicles of Froisbroad to give a novice in the study of of the sun-dance will have most inter- sart, seem alike to point to this concluour aboriginal race a satisfactory point est, as it is this rite which has excited sion. The historical value of the poem more discussion than any other between is greatest in the two thousand lines-For instance, the Indian mode of fix- the ethnologists who regard it sympa- half of the whole-which deal with the ing dates is well illustrated by the Black-thetically and the non-scientific apostles Spanish campaign, of which the Herald feet "winter counts," such as "the win- of Indian civilization. Mr. McClintock, in was an eye-witness. He gives many deter when the children broke through the his capacity of chronicler, holds the bal- tails of the battle of Poitiers which do ice"; "the winter when the case come apose way evenly be the bonfusion for that appear in the other sources, but it into camp"; "the winter then we caught views, though it is plain that person seems probable that he obtained this antelope in the deep snow," etc. Their ally he is under the spell of the poetic material at second hand. Throughout the picturesque calendar designates Novem- symbolism of the dance, which in its own poem the Prince is extolled as the ideal ber as "after the first snow-fall"; the crude way is dramatic and beautiful, chevalier, the most valiant "that ever turning of the year as "the time of the His farewell remarks to his red friends, was since the days of Claris, Julius first Chinook" (thawing wind); mid- at the last council in which he took Cæsar, or Arthur," loyal, devout, and winter, as "when the buffalo calves are part, embodied a promise that he would bounteous. The narrative is concise and black"; spring as "when the geese make the white people of the East bet- spirited. The Herald delights in gleamcome"; June as "the time of high wa- ter acquainted with the Blackfeet and ing banners and in knightly prowess, but ter"; July and August as "home days"; their religion, and this book is evidently there is a touch of wisdom in his battle formula: "There might a man regale have some pretty conceits, too, in their Of the Indian question in its broader himself at the sight-one to whom

with authority on tactics and strategy. He is at his best in the accounts of battles and campaigns, but gives them no more than their due share of attention: he treats adequately the formative influences of the Prince's youth, his spectacular hospitality, his extortionate oppression of his English tenants, and the overwhelming difficulties of the administration of Aquitaine. The estimates of the Prince as man and as general are notably just and enlightening. Only less interesting than the figure of the Prince himself is that of Sir John Chandos, at once his adviser and his companion in arms. Mr. Dunn-Pattison does not hesitate to call him "the best diplomatist and the soundest soldier of the day."

English Political Institutions: An Introductory Study. By J. A. R. Marriott. New York: Henry Frowde. \$1.10.

The author of this compact and useful book disclaims originality. There is, however, a strong tinge of it in his method; for he begins with current political conditions and constitutional practices, and then works backward to their sources and historic development. This gives a novel and desirable freshness of treatment to his work, while not impairing its soundness. Mr. Marriott had before made ample proof of his scholarship in this field, and in his brief and lucid expositions follows the best authorities. As regards recent and pending constitutional changes, he frankly permits us to see that his sympathies are with the Conservative party, but George Herbert Betts. this fact gives only the slightest color, here and there, to his statement of the case—as when he declares that the "verdict" of the general election of 1909 on the Finance Bill was "unfortunately too ambiguous to permit any positive deduction to be drawn from it." The Lords themselves did not see any ambiguity, and promptly accepted the Budget which they had thrown out.

After two preliminary chapters on the classification of Constitutions and the peculiar and salient features of the British Constitution, Mr. Marriott passes on to discuss in detail the powers of the Crown and of Parliament, and gives a summary view of local government, the judiciary, and the relations of the Empire to the colonies. No part of his work is more suggestive than his account of the way in which the Government of the day is usurping more and more of the time of Parliament, so that no bills except those of the Ministry have much chance of coming to enactment; while behind the Government stands an ever growing tyranny of party management. Such vital political causes may profoundly affect the working of constitutional institutions, even though little notice of them be taken by the text-books.

## Notes

Doubleday, Page & Co. promise for this week E. F. Benson's "Account Rendered."

An edition of Edmond Rostand's "Les Musardises," including several unpublished pieces, is about to appear in Paris.

The Appletons announce for publication next month, "The Training of Children in Religion," by Dean Hodges of Cambridge; and for immediate publication: 'The Bramble Bush," by Caroline Fuller, and "The Obvious Orient," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart,

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene has in the press with the Scribners his new book, "The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the United States."

"Mr. Wicherly's Ward," L Allen Harker's novel, to be issued by the Scribners, is said to continue the story of "Miss Esperance and Mr. Wicherly.'

Jennings & Graham of Cincinnati will bring out in April or May: "The Social Engineer," by Edwin L. Earp; "On and Off the Trans-Siberian Railway, or Strange Siberian Sights at Close Range," by Marcus L. Taft; "In His Footsteps," a record of travel to the land of Christ, by William E. McLennan, and "The Ladies" Aid Manual," by R. E. Smith.

The following books in the hands of Houghton Mifflin Co. will be ready Saturday: "The Contessa's Sister," by Gardner Griffls; "John Bright," by R. Barry O'Brien; 'The Heart of the Master," by William Burnet Wright, D.D.; "The Standard of Living Among the Industrial People of America," by Frank H. Streightoff; "The Function of lowing, entitled "Lines" and dated Decemthe Church in Modern Society," by William J. Tucker, D.D., and "The Recitation," by

Prof. Joel Elias Spingarn is publishing with Sturgis & Walton "The New Hes-perides and Other Poems." The same firm announces "When a Cobbler Ruled the King," a romance of the French Revolution, by Augusta Hulell Seaman, and White Motley," the story of an airman in the Alps by Max Pemberton.

Arthur Stringer is at work on a volume farent tyre off; the publish a; will be Mitchell Kennerley.

Victor Hugo's "Les Travailleurs de la mer," abridged and edited with introduction and notes by Prof. E. F. Langley, is promised immediately by D. C. Heath &

John Lane Company brings out this week, 'Mary Wollstonecraft: A Story in Economics and Romance," by G. R. Stirling Tayler, and "The Passionate Elopement," a story of stage coaches and Bath, by Compton Mackenzie.

In Richard G. Badger's announcements are found: "Friedrich Nietzsche and His New Gospel." by Emily S. Hamblen; "The Value and Dignity of Human Life, as Shown in the Striving and Suffering of the Individual," by Prof. Charles Gray Shaw, and "St. Paul's Friendships and His Friends," by Carl Hermon Dudley.

Messrs. Hodgson of London are selling many interesting volumes from the library

We note the following: Gower's "Confessio Amantis," printed in 1483 by Caxton, wanting eighteen leaves; Caxton's translation of the "Vitæ Patrum," printed by De Worde in 1495, and by this same printer. the "Polychronicon," 1495; a Latin Psalter, printed by Reynault in 1519, and once owned by Sir James Boleyn, uncle to Anne Boleyn; a first edition of Voltaire's "La Henriade"; an "Encouragement to Colonies," with a map, by Sir William Alexander, a reissue in 1630.

Some years ago, Mr. Nicholls, the husband of Charlotte Bronte, lent to Clement Shorter a manuscript volume of Emily Brontë's poems, with permission to print whatever Mr. Shorter liked of them. In 1902, sixty-seven of these poems were privately printed in a small edition by Dodd, Mead & Co. To these, Mr. Chorter now adds seventy-one more poems from his manuscript, and publishes them with the rest of Emily's verse in the first of two volumes that are to include her "Complete Works" (Doran Co.). It is hard to know just how to receive such a publication. The temptation to print these relics of an admired author is almost irresistible, yet it is a question whether the memory of the writer is honored or the good public really benefited by yielding. The present reviewer can speak only for himself, and he must say that Emily Brontë seems to him a truer poet and her poetry is more enjoyable to him in the edition which contains only the few better pieces selected by her sister than in Teall; "China's Story," by William Elliot this volume in which the immature and the crude or commonplace bulk so large. He has looked in vain among the pieces now first printed for anything that shows the mark of genius. A fair specimen is the folber, 1837:

> I die, but when the grave shall press The heart so long endeared to thee, When earthly cares no more distress And earthly joys are naught to me,

Weep not, but think that I have passed Before thee o'er a sea of gloom, Have anchored safe, and rest at last Where tears and mournings cannot come

'Tis I should weep to leave thee here On that dark ocean sailing drear, With storms around and fears before, And no kind light to point the shore.

But loss Just short though life may be, 'Tis nothing to eternity; We part below to meet on high, Where blissful ages never die

W. Robertson Nicoll provides an Introductory Essay to the poems, in which the known facts of Emily Brontë's life are given and a high estimate is placed on her

Under the somewhat sensational title, "Im Schatten der Titanen" (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt), Lily Braun has published the memoirs of her grandmother, Jenny von Gustedt, a natural child of Jerome Bonaparte, who, after the breakdown of the Napoleonic rule and Jerome's flight from Cassel, was taken by her mother, a Countess von Pappenheim, to Weimar, and who thus passed her youth amidst the intellectual and artistic refinement of the little Thuringian capital. Her descriptions of Welmar life in the twenties of the nineteenth century are intensely interesting. She was an intimate friend of Goethe's daughter-inat Birch Hall, near Colchester, England, law, and Goethe himself took a fatherly inout preëminently in these memoirs, and we get here many new glimpses of his daily life and domestic circle. Most pathetic is the account of the unhappy relations between the indolent, handsome, and goodnatured August von Goethe and the hysterical and erratic Ottille, ending in his flight to Italy and tragic death. But the book affords many other vivid charactersketches of noted men and women-of Karl August, the ever effervescent and boon companion; of his solemn and ethereal wife; of Felix Mendelssohn, the wonder child; of the vagabond, Karl Holtei; of the Princess Augusta, who was to become the first German Empress, and lastly of Jerome Bonaparte, who, after he had settled down to private life in Paris, resumed fatherly relations with his German daughter, and to his death maintained an affectionate correspondence with her.

Another book by a German woman which throws light on intellectual and social conditions of nineteenth-century Germany is the biography of Frau Pauline Brater, wife of the well-known liberal publicist, Karl Brater, written by her daughter, Agnes Sapper (Munich: Oskar Beck). The father of this truly noble woman, Wilhelm Pfaff, was professor of astronomy at the University of Erlangen and a colleague and neighbor of the poet, Friedrich Rückert, who, in the twenties and thirties, held the chair of Oriental languages at Erlangen. Of the eager intellectuality and the primitive simplicity of life in the Franconian university town, this biography gives many instances. Pfaff, apart from his scientific attainments, was a well-known Sanskritist and assisted Rückert in his poetic gleanings from Hindu literature. Rückert's fine version of the legend of Nal and Damajanti, for instance, was in reality the product of his coöperation with Pfaff. Both men, however, were so poor that they could not afford to have each a copy of the original: and thus the single copy which they had procured in common travelled to and fro between the two professorial houses until the translation was done. From the description of this quiet academic life of the early nineteenth century, the book in stormy political career of Karl Brater, his struggle with the persecution and ignominy visited upon him by the Bavarian authorities, his fight in the Bavarian Diet for the cause of German unity, and his premature death just before the triumph, in 1870, of the ideals to which he had given his life.

A little collection of "Tales from the Old French," translated by Isabel Butler, has recently been issued by Houghton Mifflin Company. Miss Butler's work as a translator is too well known to require further testing or illustration. She has selected six lais: "The Lay of the Bird," "The Woful Knight," "The Two Lovers," France), "Melion," and "The Lay of the Horn" (the last by Robert Biquet); three German, or something else. fabliaux (the first by Bernier and the last by Huon Leroi): "The Divided Blanket,"

simply the nature of the mediæval genres here represented, and the Translator's Note ents in one volume, "something of the range and scope of the Old French short story." Only three of the tales in the volumes had reading translation of this work has been Two Lovers," "Eliduc," and "The Order of Chivalry," the last by William Morris in the Kelmscott Press edition of Caxton's "Order of Chivalry."

It is an instructive and interesting review of French works treating Scandinavian subjects from Rabelais to Leconte de Lisle, Gunnar Castrén gives in his recent book "Norden i den franska litteraturen" French travellers and diplomatists of the few things attractive in the North, and est among their countrymen for these regions, where there were arbores sine fructu et lapides sine usu, as one of those visitors summarized his impressions of them. The heroism of Gustavus Adolphus and the eccentricities of his daughter Queen Chrisa considerable number of mere parasites to the Swedish court, aroused great interest in France, but did not further in the same degree the knowledge of Scandinavian matters. The French poems and novels of the seventeenth and the earlier part of the eighteenth century, dealing with Northern themes, are therefore commonplace and devoid of local color. The historical works of Vertot and Voltaire were. of course, of value, but they did not cause any great change in this literature for the better. The dramatists often found Scandinavian subjects useful for their purpose, and it is interesting to note what part the Swedish mines played in their imagination. In the latter half of the eighteenth century, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre the first Frenchman to give a vivid and true picture of Scandinavian scenery (Finland), and about the same time P. H. Mallet introduced to French readers the mythology of the North and old Icelandic literature, but his influence was soon eclipsed by its second and larger half turns to the the enthusiasm for the Ossianic poems, which were frequently looked upon as conadvocacy of the principles of 1848, his nected with Scandinavia, a confusion for which Mallet himsell is partly responsible. The works of the early romanticism, such as Hugo's "Han d'Islande," are certainly no improvement. Through the translations and writings of Ampère and Xavier Marmier we finally reach Leconte Lisle, who succeeded where all his predecessors had failed; he alone treats Scandinavian themes in masterly French poetry and at the same time with fidelity to the spirit of the North. With him the author takes his leave, pointing out that the French knowledge of Scandinavia is not even to-day unimpeachable, since "Elidue" (the last three by Marie de Jules Lemaître has had great difficulty in deciding whether Strindberg was Danish,

work not frequently read, but though it has more surprising that on page 20 he should "Of the Churl Who Won Paradise," and not the finely imaginative qualities of the speak of Maitland of Lethington as Mary's "The Gray Palfrey"; four contes dévots et "Confessions" or the "City of God," it con-representative at the trial in October (not didactiques: "The Knight of the Little tains interesting philosophical speculation summer) of 1568. Maitland was one of the Cask," "The Angel and the Hermit," "The and is biographically important. Written in Jousting of Our Lady," and "The Order of 1386, it gives us an impress of the writer's vcted to Mary's interests, but he was not

terest in her. His figure naturally stands Chivalry." A brief epilogue explains very intellectual condition at the moment when he was passing from Neoplatonism into Christianity. The chief problems which states that her purpose is to present to stud- the solitary thinker debates with his other self are the nature of cognition and the immortality of the human soul. A smoothly before been completely Englished-"The published by Rose Elizabeth Cleveland (Little. Brown & Co.). It is accompanied by notes and an introduction which, though diffuse and amateurish, will interest the reader in St. Augustine.

> The status of a solitary white woman in the Australian bush would appear to be analogous to that of the traditional baby in the American mining camp, her advent provoking as many misgivings and her (Helsingfors: Waseniuska bokhandeln). The presence inspiring a like degree of indulgent pride, amusement, and solicitude. At sixteenth and seventeenth centuries found least such is the position assigned to and complacently accepted by Mrs. Æneas their accounts could not excite much inter- Gunn, who, under the ambiguous title, "We of the Never-Never" (Macmillan), recounts the details of her year's sojourn among the bushmen of the northern territory. People and scenes "out-bush" are observed with a friendly eye and described with unflagging vivacity, and every incltina, who called a few French scholars and dent even remotely approaching an adventure is relished to the full. Barring a slight tendency to the unctuous and the prolix, the quality of the narrative is admirable, and leaves the impression of a somewhat rosy picture of real conditions. It must, however, be confessed that the exuberant enthusiasm which distinguishes the amateur participant in pioneer life is apt to prove only mildly contagious, except to such as are content to travel in books and hear the characteristic idioms of new frontiers in quotation marks.

> In view of the obscurities attending the later career of Mary Queen of Scots, any addition to our knowledge of her is welcome. The Bardon Papers, edited by Dr. Convers Read, for the Camden Series of the Royal Historical Society, Vol. XVII. concern this period of her history, from 1572 to 1586. Nearly all the documents are contemporary copies of originals which have been in part printed, though the editor gives us but slight intimation of this fact. The notes of Sir Christopher Hatton and Sergeant Pickering and some of the Burghley letters appear, however, for the first time. Dr. Read thinks that the documents were got together for Hatton as material upon which to base a speech, which was delivered in Parliament in 1586, but he is unable to explain how the papers got into Bardon House la Somersetshire, where they had lain for two centuries, until purchased by the British Museum in 1870. As a whole, the collection adds but little to our knowledge of the circumstances attending Mary's prisonment, trial, and execution, and Dr. Read's preface, while an excellent summary, contains nothing that can be called strictly new. The value of the papers lies in the fact that they disclose the strength of the case against the Queen of Scots, as presented by the English government at the trial. Dr. Read has performed his editorial func-The "Soliloquies" of St. Augustine is a tions with care, and it is, therefore, the

Bishop of Ross.

It is only about a twelvementh since the famous historian of the University of Leipzig, Prof. Karl Lamprecht, caused consternation in the academic world of Germany with his winged words: "The German universities no longer stand at the head of the international university organization; other universities, especially those of America and France, have already outstripped the German." Taking these words as a text, Prof. Alfons Dopsch of the University of Vienna, in the Ocaterreichische Rundschau No. 1. has in a most interesting article laid bare the weak spots of the university system of the Austro-Hungarian empire. He suggests radical reforms, and closes with the words: 'All those acquainted with the condition of affairs will agree that the universities of Austria are still less able than those of the German Empire to compete with some in other lands. Immediate and ample help is imperatively needed; and both the Ministry and Parliament must be up and coing."

The documents in the "Narratives of Maryland History" (Scribner), recently published in the Original Narratives of Early American History Series, are of a somewhat more miscellaneous character than those included in earlier volumes. Beginning with Father White's "Account of the Colony" and "Relation of Maryland," they cover Baltimore's "Instructions" of 1633, various extracts from letters from the Jesuits, ranging from 1634 to 1681, Leonard Calvert's letter to Baltimore, and Capt. Yong's letter to Sir Toby Matthew concerning the Claiborne controversy, selections from the journal of George Fox. Augustine Herrman's journal of 1659, reports of conferences over the boundary line, 1682-1684, and a series of rare and valuable pamphlets, "Lord Baltimore's Case," the same "Uncased and Answered," "Babylon's Fall," and its "Refutation," Hammond's "Leah and Rachel," and Alsop's "Province of Maryland," all of which, though well known, are not readily accessible. No reprints of the entire series are more worthy of commendation than are those concerning that mimic struggle of Royalist and Parliamentarian in Maryland between 1651 and 1655, which reproduced in so many particulars the larger contest in England. The "narratives" selected for the period before 1660 are much more satisfactory than are those which follow that date, and it would have been worth while presenting Baltimore's "answers to queries" of 1678, and extracts from letters elucidating the troubles associated with the murders of Rousby and Payne. Except for the boundary question the period from 1675 to 1689 is here largely ignored. Furthermore, a departure has been made from preceding practice in printing entire the English version of the charter, which might well have been omitted. Mr. Hall, as editor, has done his work fairly well, though his introductions contain a number of repetitions and his notes seem meagre. In the analysis of the charter (p. 68) he leaves the impression that the colonists of Maryland could trade directly "with foreign nations Summit, N. J. She was born in Boston; with which England was at peace." The was graduated from the State Normal School charter does not say this; it states no at Framingham, Mass., in 1856. She remore than that such trade could be carried turned thither as a teacher after some ex- values a belief in the absolute reality of

government, either at this time or afterward.

Probably no portion of Nova Scotia is enveloped to a greater extent in an atmosphere of romance than Kings County. which has been made famous by Longfellow's "Evangeline" To be sure, in the history of Nova Scotia at large there is a certain dramatic interest that belongs to few portions of the American continent. This small province served for more than a century as the chief contending ground of France and England in their struggle for empire in the New World. Nova Scotia, or Acadie, as it was then known, was the scene for decades of petty feudal warfare between rival leaders, among whom were La Tour and D'Aulnay. And there, about the middle of the eighteenth century, thousands of simple French peasants were rudely torn from thrifty homes and dragged into exile. Dr. Arthur W. H. Eaton has recently completed an exhaustive historical work of nearly 900 pages, entitled "The History of Kings County, Nova Scotla: Heart of the Acadian Land" (Salem Press Co.). The author presents a sketch of the French and their expulsion and of the New England settlers who went to Nova Scotia to occupy the vacant farms of the exiled Acadians. This is followed by an extended description of Kings County as it is to-day, attention being paid to its geography, educational facilities, religious bodies, economic conditions, municipalities, and its contribution of eminent men to many fields of human activity. The last half of the volume is devoted to biographical sketches and genealogies, the author having collected and systematized a vast mass of genealogical facts. Despite its rather local bearing, the book attracts by its style and is of engrossing interest to any one who has ever visited Grand Pré and the adjacent country.

In his "Study of Yasna I" (Brockhaus, Leipzig, 1910). Prof. Lawrence H. Mills of the University of Oxford, working on the lines which he laid down in his great edition of the Gathas, the oldest hymns of the ancient Persian faith, now turns to what all scholars in the Indo-Iranian field have long felt needful-a like investigation of the later records of Zoroastrianism. Accordingly, we have, in the "Study" before us, a full transliteration and translation not only of the original Avesta text of the first chapter of the "Yasna," but also similar transliterations and translations of its old versions in Pahlavi and Sanskrit, together with the transliteration of the Parsi-Persian text, and, as an appendix, the editor's own translation of the Avesta into the closely kindred Sanskrit. Notes and careful collation of manuscripts add to the value of the treatise, and its worth is increased by prefaces dealing with the method of interpreting the Avesta and with the problem of its alleged reconstruction during the Sasanid period.

Miss Anna Callender Brackett, who for years conducted one of the leading private schools of this city, died last Sunday at

her representative, a position held by the on with "any other countreys, being in perience in that work at Brookfield, Mass. amity with us." through English ports, a In 1859 she became vice-principal of the practice never forbidden by the English Girls' High and Normal School of Charleston, S. C. At the outbreak of the civil war she returned to the North, and, after a year as assistant in the High School of Cambridge. Mass., was made principal of the City Normal School of St. Louis, where she spent nine years of singularly effective work. Her school for girls in New York was established in 1872. Miss Brackett was the first woman principal ever appointed in any normal school. Her school here was the first in New York to demand from every girl some study of Latin as the best mental training, as it was the first to put German into the regular course of study and to rescue it from its subordinate position as an "extra." Besides her professional work, she was engaged almost continuously in writing on educational and other topics. Her "Education of American Girls" appeared in 1874, "Poetry for Home and School" in 1876, a translation of Rosenkranz's "Pedagogies," under the title, "The Philosophy of Education," first published in 1872, was revised and reprinted in 1886. Her contributions to the Journal of Speculative Philosophy were reprinted in a separate volume. A translation of Hegel she made for her own advantage. Her poems, which for a long time appeared in the chief journals and magazines, never were collected. She was an effective writer on many subjects, and for years was an important contributor to the Evening Post and Nation.

> Dr. Ferdinand Regelsberger, whose death is announced from Göttingen, in his eightyfirst year, was professor of Roman and German law, and the author of "Zur Lehre vom Altersvorzug der Pfandrechte," "Die Vorverhandlungen bei Verträgen," and "Pandekten."

# Science

Esprits et Médiums. By Th. Flournoy. Paris: Fischbacher. Pp. 560.

Professor Flournoy, who is in the faculty of sciences of the University of Geneva, brings together in one volume his valuable but scattered and not easily accessible studies in "metaphysics" and psychology. The first part (200 pages) is the report of his investigation, made some years ago, of Geneva Spirites"-mediums and mediumist phenomena, in all sixty-three cases, of which nine were supplied him from abroad. The author modestly describes this as not rigorously scientific and as made up of accounts and observations of no great value in themselves, but giving a just idea of the variety of phenomena current among spiritists, From the beginning he protests against the Angle-Saxon confusion of "spiritism," the pretended scientific explanation of certain facts by a supposed intervention of spirits of the dead, with "spiritualism," which should be used to indicate the philosophic and religious mental attitude that founds on considerations of conscious individualities and their fur- osophy, one of the most important that casts it aside, because he does not see ther development in some other economy as a necessary postulate to every moral conception of life. More briefly, non-English writers by "spiritualist" mean any one who believes in the spirituality and immortality of the soul as opposed to materialists:

and reading, spiritism is a complete error. This handsome book with its numerous explained, and without residue, by processes dence of an awakening interest in such inherent in the mediums themselves and pursuits, but is also a very exceptional their surroundings. . may be called the ludic or scenic theory the printer. Dr. Ball undertakes to ory maintained by Catholic theologians and sketch the career of Vesalius and his rethe spiritist theory of the intervention of lation to his time, as well as to his

stantly recurring religious phenomena new material. of a theory similar to his own in the Protestant theologians. Shakespeare, eral margins and the pictures makes the faithful to the mental habits of his story rather brief. For the biography damned" when he raised up from purga- in fact, these chapters are largely a very ture and the history of ideas; but pres- as "eine heftige Auseinandersetzung." nations, self-illusions, and cerebral the author's acceptance of some doubt- "The Tesla High Frequency Coil." by tion of mind, while little could be ob- petuating an explanation of the fateful The authors, who are themselves amateurs, derived from unequalled opportunities rejected by careful investigation. of observation and experiment in spir-

our classic English literature of relig-ness of some of these is almost the only ion. Professor Flournoy says:

As to the supra-normal incidents which so often mingle with mediumistic phenomena ures and plates from other anatomical of amateurs are rather dangerous when ex--and which Spiritism interprets as imply- works of the period which show clearly hibited as "thrillers" to popular audiences ing the participation of extra-terrestrial how great a step forward was taken by intelligences in so far as they are truly Vesalius. Of the Vesalian plates, there to this country in 1907, with a special supra-normal and not reduced to errors of are four for muscles and one for the commission from the French government to observation and the rest, they do indeed in- skeleton, each reduced one-half and well study the work which had been done to root dicate a whole domain of forces or laws copied. These plates are all from the which are still mysterious, but in which nowhich are still mysterious, but in which no-

John Wesley's proof that a ghost knows trait are given. Concerning the person- ill children of Paris, and labored in beour thoughts, remarked: "I am sorry ality of the artist, Dr. Ball appears to half of the Red Cross. For her work, she that John did not take more pains to have no doubt; he unhesitatingly at- was congratulated officially by the Academy inquire into the evidence for it." Miss tributes everything to Jan Stephan van of Medicine of France. A few months ago, Seward (with an incredulous smile): Calcar. The Titian tradition is summar- she returned to New York in the interest of dam; this is a question which, after Vesalius made the drawings or at least had been decorated by the French governfive thousand years, is yet undecided: had a share in the work, Ball hardly ment for her studies in economics and a question, whether in theology or phil- considers as seriously as it deserves, and sociology.

can come before the human understand-

Andreas Vesalius the Reformer of Anatomy. By James Moores Ball, M.D. St. Louis. Medical Science Press. \$5.

American studies of the history of So far as I can judge from my experience anatomy are as yet far from frequent. . Most of the phenomena are easily illustrations is not only welcome evi-. This is what and admirable specimen of the art of more immediate predecessors and con-

The illustrations, derived from many The main conclusion of our author ic methods, include a number of porhas a more than century-old parallel in traits relating to the text. The vagueof the book. There are also various figthing has yet really proved that disemitials and a few minor illustrations are She was the founder of the Society of Samuel Johnson, speaking in 1778 of tome, only the title-page and the por-with agricultural household schools for the

how the anatomist could have found time to be also the artist.

In gingham gown come two more of Olive Green's cook-books from the Putnam press. Everyday Desserts" contains 500 pages; 'Everyday Dinners' is an epitome of the specialized volumes preceding it, and completes the Homemaker Series-ten in all.

Sturgis & Walton's science books include: First Aid To Nursery Ailments," by Evelyn Lincoln Coolidge, M.D.

Dr. William S. Sadler's "The Physiology of Faith and Fear" is in the list of A. C. McClurg & Co.

The D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, has issued a number of books on the applications of electricity. Two of them temporaries in medicine. This is done are for amateurs of a rather advanced Professor Flournoy seems not to with no pretence of any profound ex- standing. The one by Alfred Powell Morknow the classical application to con-amination of the record or search for gan on "Wireless Telegraph Construction for Amateurs" gives the detailed and sys-In reality somewhat less than half tematic information necessary to build a philosophic treatment of "the discre- the book is given up to Vesalius him- private or experimental wireless telegraph tion of spirits" by Catholic and older self, and the reduction of the text by lib. station. If the amateur is interested more in the construction of coil, condensers, etc., than in overcoming the many perplexities time, clearly distinguished between the Dr. Ball frankly admits his obligation to "spirit of health" and the "goblin the exhaustive work of M. Roth, in 1892; on the whole, now that such apparatus is comparatively cheap, it is better to buy tory the "spirit" of Hamlet's father, clever rendering and skilful abridgment these and spend one's time and ingenuity "doom'd for a certain term to walk the of Roth's more ponderous narrative. The on the real problem in hand. The average night." To such "haunting" by spirits, version is not always quite accurate, as, amateur would be discouraged before the allowed by special Providence, were for example, in saying (p. 79), that Ve- station was ready for operation if he atadded apparitions of angels and saints, salius during a visit to Bologna engaged tempted to make for himself all the requiwarranted by Scripture and in no sense with Curtius in a deep study of vene- site apparatus. The book would be imdiabolic. This chiefly interests litera- section, while Roth describes the affair proved by a more complete description of wireless appliances and a discussion of ent science could also profit by the theologians' minute observations of halluci- appear to be of such great importance as is one on the construction and use of ard books. The other book for amateurs vapors from over-fasting or concentra- ful dates as quite certain, and his per- George F. Haller and E. T. Cunningham. jected to their common-sense principles pilgrimage to Jerusalem which has been describe a seven-inch and a twelve-inch Tesla coil which they constructed. The completed apparatus is not very novel. sources and reproduced by photograph. and the chapter on the use of the coil is rather trifling and not accurate. The style of the authors may be judged from this sample: "It is not the easiest subject to experiment in by any means, on the other blotch on the typographical excellence nand it is the most difficult." It might also be added that such coils in the hands

Mme. Laurence Fiedler, who first came also taken. Of the pictures in the Epi- Champrosary for Rural Curés, a sanitarium "What, Sir, about a ghost?" Johnson (with solemn vehemence): "Yes, Maof his age. The conclusion of Roth that
the Franco-American Society, which aims
to strengthen the commercial relations between France and the United States. She

# Drama

SCENERY AND DRAMA.

During the past six months a number of well-known French artists and critics-Albert Bernard, Henri Marcel, Jules Clairin, and others-have been discussing the "new impressionism" in theatrical decoration, as exhibited in certain "spectacles" produced last season upon the Russian stage. The aim of it is "to create an atmosphere of colors harmonizing with the spirit of the presented play." To procure this it is demanded that the management of the lights and the costumes of the performers shall be subject to the direction of the scenic artist, a provision which, for manifest reasons, would be instances. Among such exceptions would be included fairy tales, and such pieces of fantastic imagination as the earlier works of Maeterlinck and delicate poetic visions. It should be noted that the Russian experiment is confined, apparently, to spectacles. There is an impressionistic stage also in France, that of the Théâtre des Arts, and Jacques Rouché, its director, haz embodied his views on the subject in a little volume entitled "Modern Theatrical Art." Moreover, he has demonstrated his faith in his theories by employing two artists. Messrs. Dethomas and Dresa, to illustrate them in the production of two pieces, "Le Sicilien" and "Carnaval des

These artists have explained the principles which guided them in their part of the work. M. Dresa, who had charge of "Le Sicilien," says that his main object was to throw into the boldest possible relief the brilliant and picturesque costumes of the performers. Therefore he provided a background of cool blues and grays, without attempting to create any realistic illusion or exact color. Where he had to represent foliage or buildings he did no more than suggest them, relying upon the actors, as he expresses it, to supply the more definite strokes of the brush. M. Dethomas, the artist of the "Carnaval des Enfants," says that as the spirit of the actual drama, in strong contrast with the general joy of its environment, was bitterly sad, he provided scenery of the utmost simplicity-being careful only to preserve a general harmony—that the profitable cost operates in deadly fashion work of the dramatist and his interpreters might have the fullest value.

not be doubted, but if this be the sum play, to make bad plays and worse perof the "new impressionism," it does formances look like good ones. It was not seem to contain much that is the younger Kean, a second-rate actor, either new or valuable. As a maiter of but an astute and capable manager, who fact, impressionism has always been a originated and for a long time prosperfactor in the making of stage sconery ed by this piets. He, however, had good It is susceptible of development, but it actors to support him, presented great

ageable puppets, with competent speakcerning mechanism and lighting have crudities in form and color which often disfigure the most expensive scenery in the modern theatre will be highly welcome, but the notion that the interpretation of drama-except in very special duction of "The Merchant of Venice." instances-can be made more artistic, vivid, or veracious by a calculated and utterly impracticable except in special arbitrary observance of color schemesof nocturnes and symphonies-is simply nonsensical.

> It is, however, only in its vagaries, whether in the theatre, or painting, or literature, that impressionism is to be derided. On the stage it always has had and always will have its legitimate opportunities. More than fifty years ago Samuel Phelps made a notable use of it at Sadler's Wells, when, in his famous production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"-on a stage devoid of all modern appliances-by a dexterous poetic insubstantiality. But it could never have occurred to him to set a blood-red or sea-green chamber for the murder of Desdemona. It is to such extravagances that impressionism in scene genius, which is rare-would inevitably tend. The modern manager quickly would discern in it an excuse for cheap and gaudy slovenliness. He would never pay the fees which would be demanded by a first-class artist. The days of Beverley, Telbin, and Clarkson Stanfield are over.

There is undeniably an abundance of gorgeous and expensive scenery upon our stage; very little that is really appropriate or artistic. In the "interiors" prodigality is too often mistaken for taste, while the landscapes are riotous with flaming or unseasonable colors. Time and more money are wasted annually upon unnecessary and frequently unsuitable costumes. All this largely unagainst dramatic growth and progress. It is the result of the suicidal policy which The artistic motive in all this need vainly seeks, by mere glitter and dis-

son of Ellen Terry, has long been and historical accuracy. Other players, preaching it in a far more advanced ignoring his artistic conscientiousness, form than M. Rouché, M. Dethomas, or his industry, his ambition, and his solid M. Dresa appears to have dreamed of. achievement, discerned only the fact that He even contemplates the obliteration an inferior performer had won wealth of the visible actor altogether, a con- and renown by giving to standard summation, in some cases, devoutly to plays, on which there was no copyright, be wished. He would substitute man- a splendid setting. His retirement marked the beginning of that long series of ers behind his symbolistic and Rem. Shakespearean and other revivals, on brandtesque stage sets. His ideas con- both sides of the Atlantic, in which mere spectacle-copying or enlarging upon been adopted in European theatres. Any Kean's details-was offered as a substimovement likely to do away with the tute for acting. In forty years, Henry Irving has been the only man on the English-speaking stage to furnish a completely worthy performance of a Shakespearean play. This was his first pro-Edwin Booth was a genius, who blazed his own way without regard for accessories.

It would be rash to declare that the only drama that counts, the drama of human or literary significance, derives no aid from elaborate scenic environment, but it is undeniably true that the decay of the art of acting-so far as the higher imaginative drama is concerned -has advanced as the costliness of decoration has increased. The process has been continuous since the period of the Kembles. When they played "Henry VIII" contemporary critics waxed eloquent over the acting; now that Sir use of lights and gauzes, he clothed the Herbert Tree has revived it in his turn fairy episodes with an appropriate and at His Majesty's Theatre, the critical talk is all about the magnificence and the educational influence of the pageant. Herein is a convenient illustration of what has been going on in all the theatres, since the retirement of John painting-unless inspired by positive Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons and the exit of Macready. Acting and speaking are already almost lost arts, but they would vanish altogether with the imaginative painter in full control and the players mere items in a color scheme.

> One of Baker & Taylor's announcements is An Autobiography of William Shakespeare," by L. C. Alexander.

The New Theatre appounces a series of four afternoon performances illustrating the development of the English drama, and consisting of scenes from plays of various periods, each presented in the manner of its time, with introductory lectures by Brander Matthews, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University. The subjects and dates are as follows: (1) Monday, March 27, The Beginnings, a mystery play ("Sister Beatrice"), a morality play ("Nice Wanton") and an interlude ("Four P's"); (2) Thursday, March 30, Shakespeare's time-scenes from "The ter's Tale," on the Elizabethan stage; (3) Monday, April 3, The Old Comedy Period -scenes from "The School for Scandal," with settings of the time; (4) Friday, April 7, The Contemporary Form-scenes from Pinero's "The Thunderbolt."

Martin Harvey announces that the version by W. L. Courtney of the "Œdipus can never again be new. Gordon Craig, plays, and strove for artistic beauty Rex," which he is preparing to produce, is a of Laius and the fourth act from "Œdipus will be early next year.

Messrs, Vedrenne and Eadle will open the London Royalty with a new piece by Jerome K. Jerome, entitled "The Master of Mrs. Chilvers." It is on the theme of woman suffrage, but takes no sides. Pros and cons are more or less adroitly balanced, but there is said to be an exciting climax and an unexpected ending.

in London until July, 1912. He is said to means of dumb show. meditate an elaborate revival of "Romeo and Juliet," in which his daughter, Phyllis, will be the heroine. If this actress has the genius with which she has been credited in London, her youth and beauty ought to help to make her Juliet a memorable impersonation. Henry Ainley will be the Romeo.

Laurence Irving seems to be making strides in his profession. The English critics have paid much favorable attention to him lately. One of them says of his performance of the selfish and profigate father in "The Lily":

Mr. Laurence Irving is advancing by leaps and bounds. His skill is growing with every part he plays, and the temperamental force he exhibits in humor and in tragedy is becoming one of the things on which we count in the theatre. His acting has the appearance of absolute spontaneity. Words and movements seem to be entirely things of the moment. His Comte de Marigny is an astonishingly fine performance.

The London Play Actors have produced "Married by Degrees," a piece by A. P. Sinnett, founded upon the notion of a pretty girl having a double personality. As Lucy she is modest and religious, as Leonora she is otherwise. What she does under the influence of one personality she forgets when governed by the other. Naturally, she becomes involved in curious complications, of which the stage effect is said to be exceedingly funny. The piece has been received with shrieks of laughter, but appears to have no other value than that of rollicking farce. .

Johanna Redmond, daughter of the Irish M.P., John Redmond, is the author of a tragic little play that has just been produced successfully in one of the London halls. It relates an imaginary incident in the Emmet rising of 1805. An old Irish couple sit in their cabin awaiting news of their two sons, who, with four other men, have been arrested for rebellion. Presently one of the sons enters, travel-worn, despairing, and haggard, to tell how he had been induced by his captors to turn informer on the promise that his brother Shamus should be set free. After giving the testimony that cost the lives of four of his companions, he learned that his brother, Shamus, had long been dead of a fever, and that he had been foully and cruelly tricked. His parents forgive him the treachery, but he will not be comforted, and he goes out into the night, a broken-hearted wanderer. W. G. Fay was the principal performer.

Oscar Asche is now busily engaged in the preparation of "Kismet." the Orieutal drama plays the part of Hajj, a beggar. The place the steps of a mosque, and finishes at mid- at Whist" and other pieces of a similar sensational novelties which astonish

addition of a prologue showing the murder sition. Meanwhile, he has killed two of his illustrated by minute and delicate detail, enemies, rescued his daughter, Marsinah, high technical skill, and artistic polish. Coloneus." The probable date of production from the clutches of the villain, and per- During his career he was associated with formed many other deeds. One scene repre-sents the bathroom in a harem with real water and women disporting themselves in and he was the object of innumerable honit. Here it is that Hajj does to death his ors and decorations. most inveterate foe by a process of slow drowning. There is further, a vivid picture of an Eastern bazaar; also a scene in the Caliph's audience-chamber in which Hajj upon to prove his skill as a is called juggler. When the curtain falls upon an Studies in Musical Education, History, Fred Terry has procured the New Theatre act the story will be continued in front by

The death of Frederick Haase can scarcely be said to inflict a great loss upon the German stage, for he had long ceased to act in public, but for many years he was recognized as one of the most versatile and accomplished players of his day, and his well as in Berlin. And he fought his way to the front rank, in spite of the physical make a successful stage career impossible for him. He was born in Berlin on the 1st of November, 1826, and was attracted toward the theatre in early youth. To qualify himself he studied for two years under the diin Weimar, that he made his first public in his profession was impeded by an imperfection in his utterance which was only overcome after years of struggle. His earliest successes were achieved in Munich, Prague, and Karlsruhe. After that he travelled extensively, gradually acquiring recognition as a most capable, versatile, and impressive actor in romantic and character parts. In the great tragic characters he was less admired, the critics charging him with seeking to supply by mere violence and extravagances the lack of the profoundest emotional power and inspiration. He finally made a great hit in Frankfort. and soon afterward he received flattering Germany, he became director of the Court Theatre at Coburg, which post he held in 1867 and 1868. It was in the following year that he paid his first professional visit to the United States, where he received the welcome due to a great artist, eminent in infinite variety. From 1870-76 he occupied highest praise, both as actor and administrator. In 1882 he visited the United States for the second time, appearing in a number

free rendering of Sophocles, but with the night with him in precisely the same po- kind, in which eccentric character could be

# Music

and Esthetics. Fifth Series. Published by the Music Teachers' National Association, Hartford, Conn. \$1.60.

Shortly before his death Joachim declared his belief that the country destined to lead in music of the near reputation extended over the greater part of future was America. Doubtless he based the civilized world. He was a popular fa- this assertion on his experience with vorite in St. Petersburg and New York, as talented American pupils at the Royal Academy of Music, in Berlin, of which he was the director. Had he ever visdisabilities which at one time seemed to ited this country and studied our musical annals, he might have found another reason for his statement in the extraordinary rapidity of our musical development. As President W. E. Huntrection of the poet, Tieck. It was in 1846, ington pointed out in his address of welcome to the members of the Music appearance. For a long time his progress Teachers' National Association, at their thirty-second annual meeting, the first organ used in America was placed in King's Chapel, Boston, in 1711. The first public concert in that city was given in 1731, and it was not till 1815 that the first organ choral society, the Handel and Haydn, began its career.

The eminent Philadelphia critic and author, Philip H. Goepp, relates in a paper on Music Appreciation as a National Asset that he made a special study, a few years ago, of open-air summer music in German cities and reoffers from St. Petersburg, where he passed sorts, and found that "nowhere in six winters, winning many triumphs and Germany were there regularly held such adding greatly to his fame. Returning to excellent concerts for large audiences excellent concerts for large audiences in the open air as in certain places in America"; for instance, at Ocean Grove, N. J., where throughout the long summer an auditorium of colossal size houses a large chorus and an adequate all departments of the drama. He charmed orchestra in a continuous series of great by his case and elegance as a comedian, concerts. Mr. Goepp points out, on his fervor as a lover, and amazed by his the other hand, one respect in which we are still in a certain state of barthe important position of director of the barism-far behind the other na-Municipal Theatre in Leipzig, winning the tions. It is the indifferent attitude toward music of men who not only confess without chagrin their absolute igof classic and more modern characters, and norance of this art, but do so with a renewing the triumphs of his previous visit. certain touch of swagger. Such a Phil-Ten years later, in his sixty-sixth year, he istine attitude must be overcome; but retired from the theatre into private life. how? Mr. Goepp thinks that our orches-Even if a full list of his impersonations tral conductors and programme makers were at hand, a mere enumeration of names and titles would be tedious. Among his most admired embodiments were those of written for him by Edward Unoblanch He Wurm, in "Kabale und Liebe"; Carlos, in to certain classical masters rather "Clavigo"; and Mephistopheles, in "Richard more than their true meed and destarts at daybreak with Hajj prone upon III," while he was inimitable in "A Party vote the rest of their programmes to

but do not delight, neglecting the tries to show that "in many ways the "minor poets," whose best music of the lighter kind would help to lure men to concert halls. More stress should be laid on the folk-element, which is so conspicuous in many of the lighter works, and in not a few of the more ambitious. It is human and appealing. To the composers who lament that we have so little folk-music of our own, Mr. Goepp replies that this lack is rather a gain: "for we are heir to all the strains of folk-song of the civilized world, and not limited to a single, narrow rut. It seems to be our destiny to lead in the glorious merging of them all."

Our public schools are doing much to make children musical, and probably. when the boys of to-day are men, they will be more interested in music than their fathers are. There is in this volume the usual Report of Public School Conference, discussing various phases of the subject, emphasis being placed. among other things, on the fact that the school should in every way encourage the children to sing their songs at home. Home-made music is what we need most; and this has been contributed after a fashion by the aid of the multitudinous mechanical players and singing machines. "Caruso on tap in every hamlet in the land; Grieg returning from the dead at the tyro's bidding! symphony concerts in every rich man's palace, to amuse his infants or entertain his guests"-what influence is all this exerting on musical culture? George Coleman Gow of Vassar College discusses this question at length and without professional bias. He sides with the public in preferring Paderewski as reproduced on the pianola to Peter Piper stumbling over the keys of his piano; sees the great educational value of these instruments in making the millions familiar with all kinds of music, including the best; but also emphasizes the fact that there is plenty of music which wholly transcends any limit to which these instruments have approximated as yet. The best manufacturers are aware of the defects and are doing all that an enlightened business instinct can to remedy them. Mr. Gow believes that as the clavier drove out the lute, as the plano dispossessed the cottage organ, so some more perfect incrowd to the back the punctured roll.

piano has been and still is a curse to music." Incidentally, he makes an erroneous statement-that "Wagner almost constantly used the plane when he composed." In truth, he used it only when writing his earliest operas. Hans Richter lived in the same house with him, near Lucerne, when he was composing the "Meistersinger" score, yet for several months did not hear him touch the piano.

We have mentioned only a few of the papers, but might have dwelt with equal advantage on a dozen others-among them "The Possibilities of the Modern Organ," "Modern Tendencies in Choral Writing." "The Function of the Concert Room," "The Ethical Note in Modern Music Literature," "The State Certification of Music-Teachers." "The Music Collections in the Boston Public Li-

Carl F. Price's "The Music and Hymnody manship. of the Methodist Hymnal" is in the hands of Jennings & Graham of Cincinnati.

A. C. McClurg & Co. promise this spring "Old English Instruments of Music: Their History and Character," by Francis W. Galpin, and "Master Musicians," by J. Cuthbert Haddon.

Preparations are in progress for the London Musical Festival, which will be held May 22-27.

Mary Cracroft, whose pioneer work of introducing new or unknown music has made her well known in England, and whose programmes of Debussy and of the Russian composers have proved to be of much interest, was heard in recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon, March 20, when her programme contained seven pieces never heard by New York audiences and a number which, though familiar to us, received their first rendering in England at the hands of Miss Cracroft. Miss Cracroft is to tour America next season.

# Art

#### THE WINTER ACADEMY.

the National Academy of Design shows to its cramped quarters, but is as a honor is well merited. whole the most attractive Academy terpreter of musical loveliness will er. Its appeal is the expression of its category, that of figure painting and por-One aspect of the case is referred to show. The dead spots caused by official tain one in the class except Sergeant in another paper by H. W. Gray. Just portraiture are almost absent. Exception- Kendall's capital portrait of two little as the Japanese do not themselves al, too, is the non-appearance of those girls, MacCameron's effigy of Rodin holddance, but get girls to dance for them, deft and smoothly licked figure subjects ing the bronze of the smaller Penseur. so in this country the majority of per- that derive from Beaux Arts traditions. Hilda Belcher's head of a girl, Jean sons prefer to pay some one else to Little of the painting is in any way dis- McClean's figure of a seated girl, very make music for them. This tendency tinguished as vision, but the bulk of it clever and sensitively, so; W. Sherman is, of course, promoted by the singing shows at least competence and zest in Potts's portrait of the poet Ridgely Tormachines, which on that account may execution. One might gather that our rence, and Brush's head of little Miss be objectionable. However, even the art was quite exclusively one of vigor- Betty Holter, a picture which just plane itself does not escape slander; in ous and objective landscape, but the im- escapes banality and illustrates that

tion of those painters who deal most successfully with genre. The one-sidedness of an art that occupies itself chiefly with landscape unreflectively seen and swiftly executed has frequently been noted in this column, and no repetition of so obvious a homily is necessary. Let us take the show quite genially for what it is, and we shall see that its collective importance on the whole cutweighs that of individual contributions.

On the long wall of the Vanderbilt Gallery are arrayed canvases by Gifford Beal, Robert Reid, Childe Hassam, Ernest Lawson, Elmer Schofield, Cullen Yates, Emil Carlsen (a fine still life), William Ritschel, Groll, and, holding its own in spite of its less emphatic manner, one by W. L. Lathrop. There is no great picture, but the ensemble is distinctly impressive. One doubts whether any current European exhibition could in like space excel this display for sound, vigorous, and intelligent crafts-

Whether Hawthorne's The Trousseau, which triumphantly wins the Thomas B. Clarke Prize, is a great picture only time will tell, but it would be a craven critic who should meanwhile deny the title to so strong, sweet, and thoughtful a work. A girl bride stands being measured for a frock. Her beautiful hands are clasped upon her white petticoat. An extraordinary impression of consecrated expectant womanhood irradiates from her young face and from her superb nubile form. One hardly notices the withered, intent face of a seamstress behind, who takes a measure with sacramental earnestness, nor the sweet profile of a young mother sewing in dreamy unconsciousness. The first impression of this lovely work is so keen that one scarcely sees the beautiful and authoritative painting of the olive flesh, the enchanting blue shadows of the white bodice and petticoat, and the sober iridescence of the figured stuff that is to clothe the young bride. This picture does more successfully the sort of thing that has made Dagnan-Bouveret famous. At last Mr. Haw-The eighty-sixth annual exhibition of thorne has made his fine execution fully expressive. The picture has been bought the inevitable defects of crowding due by the Metropolitan Museum and the

The importance of this picture has within the memory of the present writ-forced us to begin with the smallest limitations. Landscape dominates the traiture. Otherwise there is little to dea paper on its influence, Francis L. Tork pression rests in part upon the abstent relishable kind of sophisticated primitivism which we find in the children's Bruestle, Charles Bayley Cook, and Edportraits of Bronzino. Materially the ward McDowell, gave me much pleasmost important picture in this class is Johansen's In a Garden. We have the familiar assemblage of diaphanous young women with a greyhound, all confected in liquid amber. There is beautiful and uncommon quality of color in Andrew T. Schwartz's decorative composition, Hope, Destiny, and Despair.

Of pictures of town life and scenery, George Bellows's New York is the most striking. With amazing cleverness he has held together his ragout of skyscrapers, elevated trains, tram cars, trucks, automobiles, sky signs, and harassed hurrying mortals. The whole is felt with a fine Olympian detachment, with a distinct scorn of the stridency and haste so ably denoted. Again Mr. Bellows declines to be taken for granted or even to be measured by himself. Jerome Myers shows his customary intimacy with the collective life of city children in his small picture, The Park Swing; and in the Religious Fête, a most vivacious and original mosaic of color, reyeals a mood not far from that of caricature. The picture achieves that complete emancipation from linear methods which is the goal of the neo-impressionists. Louis Cohen's Puente St. Martin, Toledo, is a good example of romantic town scenery large in scale and broadly

Landscape is pretty well, but not quite, exhausted by our summary roll call of the battle array in the Vanderbilt Gallery. A pathetic and commemorative interest attaches to Worthington Whittredge's In the Woods. This little canvas by a former president of the Academy is a last survival of that method which made the Academy, if not great, at least more American and popular than it has ever been since. Francis Murphy, who pursues the quest of simplification à outrance, Leonard Ochtman and Ben Foster, in a glimpse of fading sunset through sombre pines. renew old and tried pleasures. Gardner Symons repeats his panoramic mood in pictures very pleasing in color, but deficient in inner structure. Charles Rosen contributes what in the opinion of the present writer are the two most remarkable landscapes of the show. He achieves effects of silvery light without losing the warmth of sunfilled atmosphere. Much may be expected of this growing and ever experimental painter. You could hang his canvases Along the Delaware, and A Shaded Bank between two fine Corots, and both artists would gain from the juxtaposition. It would emphasize the classic and schematic nobility of the older painter and also the more sensitive naturalism of the contemporary man. It is an anomaly that the Academy lacks a painter of this quality.

Landscapes by three artists whose work is unfamiliar to me, George M. reception of the finds.

ure. Bruestle has an uncommonly emphatic and intelligent way of assertreverberant color slightly mannered perhaps; Cook's snow covered gorge is well composed and is carved out of the paint with exhibarating energy; McDoweil's hills clasp their lake firmly, and the sense of saturation in low lying rain House; The Evening of the Battle of Wacidental position. Except for two capi- Queen Elizabeth Opening the Royal Extal lolling bears by Roth and good portrait heads by Mrs. Heyworth Mills. Olga Popoff, John Flanagan, and Mahiuri Young, nothing seems very striking in this department.

The Thomas B. Clarke prize for the best figure composition was awarded to Charles W. Hawthorne for his admiratiny nymph about to bathe in very treacly water; Joseph T. Pearson's solious snow scene, February Morning. John Veer's quietly charming interior, The riod since 1895. Geography Lesson, the Julia A. Shaw memorial prize.

While this exhibition is attractive and well worth a visit, its excellence deeliminated most of the perfunctory and the average down. Moreover this uncommonly harmonious show suffers exhibition. F. J. M., Jr.

Frederic Fairchild Sherman's new publications include: "A Painter's Holiday and Other Poems," five imaginary monologues by Bliss Carman, now for the first time published in book form, and "George Inness, the man and his art," by Elliott Dainger-

Mr. Arvanitopoulos, ephor of antiquities in Thessaly, has been conducting excavations at Gonnos, at the foot of Olympus, exactly opposite Tempe, where he has had the good fortune to find many objects of importance. Foremost amongst these is a round temple of Athena. Fragments of the statue of the goddess also came to light, one of which is inscribed with the name Xenocles, either the dedicator or sculptor of the statue. There were also found inscriptions and decrees bearing on the history of the place. The local authorities have decided to build a museum on the spot for the

The death is reported of Louis Alexandre Bouché, aged seventy-three, a French landscape painter, and a disciple of Corot.

Ernest Crofts, whose death is reported ing the chief planes of his pictures and from London in his sixty-fourth year, was well known as a painter of military scenes. He was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1874 and later an active member. A list of his paintings includes: On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo; Ironsides Returning from Sacking a Cavalier's clouds is expressed with admirable sim- terloo; Mariborough After Ramillies; Exeplicity. Sculpture occupies its usual in- cution of Charles I; Gunpowder Plot; and change.

# Finance

#### A NEW TURN IN EVENTS.

When it became generally recognized, " ble picture The Trousseau. The first, a year ago, that the country's position second, and third Hallgarten prizes on international exchange was one inwere bestowed respectively upon Lil- fluence in the derangement of our marlian Genth's Depths of the Woods, a kets, there was some variation in ideas as to how that position should be corrected and how long it would take tary goose (a widow?) standing Under to do it. In the three months ending the Weeping Willow; and upon Leslie with March, 1909, exports had exceeded P. Thompson's interior entitled Tea. imports by \$67,000,000; in the same The Inness gold medal for the best land- months of 1910 imports ran ahead of exscape went to Elmer Schofield's vigor- ports by \$13,000,000. Between June, 1909, and April, 1910, the export excess C. Johansen's In the Garden received fell short by more than one hundred the Saltus Medal, and Mary van der millions of any other corresponding pe-

The foreign trade statement for last month, published on Tuesday of last week, shows how far that situation has already been reversed. February's pends largely on prudent omissions. excess of exports over imports has been Good luck or good management has exceeded only once in any February of our history. For the eight completed commercial work that usually carries months of the fiscal year that excess not only runs \$230,000,000 beyond the same period a year ago, but actually badly from crowding and damaging jux- breaks all records in our history but tapositions. It eloquently points the three-which occurred in the fiscal year need of galleries adequate to house a 1908, when panic distress had forced us really comprehensive and representative to sell to Europe all that we could, on Europe's terms; in 1901, when the greatest foreign balance in our history was heaping up, and in 1898, when the course of events had already inspired European public men to warn their people against the "American invasion."

> Last March three remedies for the unfavorable position were proposed by financial doctors. Some held that prices for our export staples must be brought down, and sales to the outside world increased by forcing the foreign market. Others argued that imports should be checked by reduction of prices on home markets. Still others contended that the whole embarrassment would be solved if we could sell enough of our new securities abroad to make up for the adverse balance on merchandise account.

> As matters have turned out, all three of these remedies have been administered. The last-named remedy was the

that New York is directly lending \$50,- all the history of the trade. 000,000 on that market and is indirectly lending an even greater sum, through again. Yet even so, the case has some the holding by Wall Street banks of sixty-day drafts on London.

the highest recorded figure for the period. Imports, in the same time, had been cut down \$5,500,000. Nearly onehalf of the increase in export trade has occurred in the past two months; in which, moreover, imports have been reduced \$10,000,000.

Such a condition of things, with the radical change in our international position which accompanies it, brings up in everybody's mind two inquiries-first. is this movement to be continuous: second, if it is, what is its general bearing on the financial situation? Sales of securities abroad are likely to continue; nearly \$100,000,000 have been placed in the past four weeks. But it is hardly probable that the pace will be maintained in the next few months, and meantime the foreign credits accruing from the sales will be curtailed when other corporation note issues, placed abroad three years ago, mature and are paid off. The merchandise movement is less easy to foreshadow confidently. To the total increase of \$224,000,000 in our eight months' export, shipments of cotton contributed \$153,000,000; iron and steel manufactures approximately \$30,000,000. That is to say, 80 per cent. of the period's expansion in our exports came from those two industries.

Now there is no apparent reason why, if Europe's trade activity remains, our steel and iron shipments should not continue very large; but we can scarcely expect to duplicate the season's experi-

first applied; the result, during the ence with cotton. That cotton exports, twelve months past, being sales of up- in the past eight months, should have wards of \$200,000,000 new American run \$130,000,000 beyond the highest securities to Europe. Ordinarily, it previous record is explained by two cirmight have been imagined that, where cumstances not likely soon to be repeatthe proceeds of such sales were needed ed-the world's abnormally low storedfor home expenditure, now or later on, up supply of cotton, when the season bethey would have been transferred to gan, and the glaring underestimate of the New York money market. But, by our crop of 1910; 11,426,000 bales by the a rather unusual turn in the situation, government's December estimate, as money put out temporarily on the open against 11,941,000 by last Monday's aumarket has commanded a better rate on thoritative Census returns from the gin-Lombard Street, this season, than on neries. Acceptance of that December Wall Street. Therefore these large ac- estimate led the foreign importer of our cruing balances have been left abroad; cotton to pay the highest price in a genthey are the basis for the estimate, eration for a total shipment rarely exfrequently heard on the London market, ceeded, even in number of bales, during

This circumstance will not soon occur curious points of possible resemblance to the great and continuous expansion of The foreign credit established by our exports after 1897, which played so these security market operations would notable a part in the period's economic have made up perhaps two-thirds of the history. In the fiscal year 1898 total recent shrinkage in the merchandise exports increased \$180,000,000; to which trade balance in our favor, as compared increase the grain trade alone contributwith recent prosperous years, had the ed \$135,000,000. But grain exports did merchandise movement of the past not soon repeat the achievement of that twelve months remained just what it year. The European wheat famine of was the year before. But the other 1897, like the European cotton famine remedies also were being simultaneous- of 1910, was an isolated phenomenon. ly applied. Tuesday's trade statement In 1900, grain exports were \$71,000,000 showed that, in the eight months ending less than in 1898; yet our total outward with February, merchandise exports had trade had none the less increased \$163,increased \$224,000,000, reaching by far 000,000 in the period. Increase was general, throughout almost the whole domain of American production,

> Supposing the recent increase in our foreign trade to continue, and our foreign credits, as a result of that and of our sales of new securities, to go on piling up; what then? We should certainly have corrected, with the utmost thoroughness, one of last year's unfavorable influences. We should be wholly safeguarded on the side of international exchange, and if revival of industry were to draw heavily, later on, upon home banking resources, we should have abroad a reservoir of credit, available for instant use. If natural conditions also were to favor-something which cannot yet be reckoned on as a certainty-this position on international exchange would be an important contributory influence towards return of real prosperity. But those other conditions are essential for a genuine "boom"; as we learned in sequence to the great foreign credit of 1908, when we boomed things prematurely, and of 1901, when we overdid the booming.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

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Saito Musashi-Bo

tle Kings. Boston: Houghton Miffin. \$1.20 net.
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Bordeaux, H. The Parting of the Ways.
Translated by L. S. Houghton. Duffield. \$1.20 net.

Boston. Receipts and Expenditures of Ordinary Revenue, 1905-1909. Boston: Print-

Bray, F. E. British Rights at Sea. London: King & Son.
Buffalo Conference for Good City Government, Held November, 1910. Philadelphia: National Municipal League. æsar's Civil War, and Nepos's Lives. Latin Sight Reading, for Second Year.

an Book Co, 30 cents. Encyclopedia. Vol. X, Mass-American

Appleton. Newman. R.

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Chapman, J. John the Presbyter, and the
Fourth Gospel. Frowde. \$2.
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Howard, W. L. Confidential Chats with Boys, E. J. Clode. \$1 net, each. Jastrow, M., jr. Die Religion Babyloniens und Assyriens. 16. Lieferung. Giessen:

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Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1727-1734, 1736-40. Richmond:
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Wisconsin Historical Society, Proceedings held October, 1919. Madison: The Society.
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